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## SPAIN TO LEAVE LEAGUE UNLESS IT OBTAINS SEAT

Aristide Briand Tells Newspapers That Things Are Going Better

## DOMINION DELEGATES FAVOR REICH STAND

Sir Austen Chamberlain Denies Rumor of Having Used Threats to Sweden

GENEVA, March 12 (AP)—It is learned from an authoritative source that Spain has definitely decided to resign from the League of Nations unless she is given a permanent seat in the Council.

From the same source it is learned that Spain has informed Sweden that, because of Sweden's unfriendly attitude in connection with the Spanish candidacy for a permanent seat, Spain is thinking of breaking off the pending negotiations for a commercial treaty with Sweden.

This development created an enormous sensation in those diplomatic circles where it became known today. Some diplomats characterized it as unfortunate and harmful to the Spanish cause, bringing into the League affairs a menace affecting relations outside the scope of the League.

Spanish circles, however, declared the initiative was justified, adding that, in view of Dr. Unden's intemperate attitude toward Spain, the Madrid Government did not care to transform the existing modus vivendi between the two countries into a regular treaty of commerce.

Developments in the League of Nations crisis today indicated a tendency to do nothing definite regarding the Spanish and Brazilian claims for permanent council seats at the present time. Should this attitude be confirmed by the final negotiations between the allies and Germany, Spain's position is that it will immediately announce its withdrawal from the League.

However, Spanish circles are careful to point out that they will not take final action until the negotiations are actually concluded.

## Seeming Choices of Sacrifices

The Allied statesmen and some of the other leaders have agreed that the hour is so critical for the League and for Europe that it must definitely be decided whether the interests of international co-operation and peace will best be served by keeping Germany out of the League or by losing the membership of Spain and Brazil.

Their verdict was that it was more logical to sacrifice Spain and Brazil, it thus became the unhappy necessity, than to sacrifice Germany.

Well-informed circles not connected with either the Allied or German delegations said negotiations were going on with the Germans to give Poland a nonpermanent seat, but they denied current reports that the Allies or the Germans were trying to find a formula whereby Spain and Brazil would certainly be admitted to permanent seats at a later day.

Representatives of the allied powers and Germany met for two hours today and discussed the difficulties.

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## Sueden's Representative



Keystone View Co. DR. OSTEN UNDEN

Who Strongly Opposes the Entry of Any Other Nation but Germany to the Council of the League of Nations at the Present Session.

## FASCISTI VOTE FOR ARBITRATION BY COMPULSION

Italian Government Not to Allow Strikes—Premier Lauds Capitalism

By Special Cable

ROME, March 12.—By 139 votes against 27 the Senate approved yesterday the Fascist labor legislation. The debate was wound up by Benito Mussolini, the Premier, who declared that this was the most hazardous and important revolutionary reform carried out by the Fascist Government in its 40 months of power.

The membership of the Fascist trade unions totals today 2,000,000, corporation being under the direct control of the Government. That the Government will not allow a repetition of strikes is shown by the prompt action taken lately against one Fascist syndicate, which was dissolved for having authorized its members to abandon their work without permission.

Fascism, proceeded the Premier, fully realizes the importance of capitalism, and the law tends to remove the Socialist's erroneous conception of capitalism, which is essential to the welfare of the Nation.

## Capital and Labor

His experience as head of the Government could testify that collaboration between capital and labor were possible while as a result of this legislation all labor disputes which had arisen in Italy in the last three years had been satisfactorily settled.

By the adoption of this law the State was assuming the greatest responsibility, since it would control everything—banks, industry, labor, etc., while the ideas underlying the labor legislation were that the superior interests of the State should be admitted to permanent seats at a later day.

Representatives of the allied powers and Germany met for two hours today and discussed the difficulties.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## Yale Faculty Committee Would End Compulsory Sunday Service

Report to Corporation Suggests That Allowance of Absence From Chapel Could Be Increased Without Endangering Integrity of Morning Assembly

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12 (Special).—Recommending that from the beginning of the next college year students of the college be not required to attend the Sunday service, and suggesting that the allowance of absences from compulsory chapel could be increased "without endangering the integrity of the morning assembly," the committee of the Yale College faculty appointed to consider the regulations to govern chapel services has reported its findings to the faculty and to the Yale Corporation.

The matter was discussed informally by the faculty at its meeting yesterday, and will be taken up in the same way by the corporation assembly on Saturday. No final action on the report will be taken by either body for another month.

The committee expresses the belief that the exercise of compulsion with regard to Sunday services had injured rather than helped religious services. It preferred to see students attracted to the service by other means. It suggested measures which might further the study of religion in the academic curriculum, and regulations which could be employed to check excessive absences from New Haven over the weekend.

The committee distinguished sharply the daily chapel from the Sunday services. It found in the daily chapel assembly one of the vital institutions of the college group; bringing together students and representatives of the faculty at the beginning of every working day, and fostering a consciousness of unity which could otherwise be attained. The committee believed that the element of compulsion had been overemphasized. Ways in which the interest and appeal of daily chapel could be heightened were suggested by the committee, which expressed the belief that with the dean in personal daily charge the institution can be maintained as an effective part of the life of the college.

As Battell Chapel cannot hold the whole body of undergraduates, the committee recommended that next year a limited number of seats be reserved for seniors, but that attendance be not required of the senior class.

The committee is composed of Prof. Clive Day, chairman; Prof. Edward B. Reed, Prof. Hollis A. Farr, Prof. Sydney K. Mitchell and Arthur E. Case, all graduates of Yale College.

The committee proposes to remove the element of compulsion from the religious services at Yale, to recommend to the faculty and corporation that after this year the seniors shall not be required to attend daily chapel and that attendance at Sunday services be entirely voluntary. The News considers this a great advance in the fight against compulsion and accepts the compromise with the hope that it will be approved by the faculty and corporation.

"There is no disputing the fact that the report advocates a compromise, but it seems a fair one. The committee, which was designated this winter to consider the undergraduate petition, was composed of faculty members who were unbiased in their judgment."

"The resulting resolution of the committee can be taken in no other way than as a measure that is intended for the best interests of Yale. It advocates an innovation, not a reform."

Yale Daily News Favors Approval of the Report

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## Spanish Fliers Give Seaplane to Argentina

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, March 12.—PLUS ULTRA, the seaplane in which Commander Ramon Franco and his fellow aviators flew across the Atlantic from Spain to South America, has been formally presented to the Argentine nation with a benefit ceremony.

Later Commander Franco and his colleagues stepped aboard the Argentine cruiser Buenos Aires, amid the cheers of great crowds assembled at the quay, for the journey back to Spain.

## DELAY INDICATED ON PLEBISCITE

Steamer Reservations for American Staff Members Have Been Canceled

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—Travel reservations for William R. Vallance, assistant to the solicitor of the State Department, and other members of the American group selected to assist Maj.-Gen. William Lassiter in the conduct of the Tacna-Arica plebiscite, were suddenly canceled today.

No explanation for the cancellation was forthcoming.

Mr. Vallance with assistant legal counsel, three fingerprint experts and 15 clerks and stenographers, had booked passage on a Chilean line ship departing from New York tomorrow.

The incident is regarded as possibly significant in view of Peru's effort to have the registration for the plebiscite, scheduled to begin Monday, postponed. It was also thought to bear possible relationship to suggestions which are believed to have been made by Peru that unless the registration is postponed and Chilean guarantees enforced, Peru would withdraw from the plebiscite.

Arica reports, recording receipt of an important communication from Washington, are believed here to be a development of General Lassiter's request to the department for instructions regarding Peruvian demands.

While complete silence as to the present situation is maintained by the State Department, it was pointed out that the arbitrator in the situation could authorize, in the event of withdrawal by either Chile or Peru, the naming of a substitute agent for the withdrawing party and order the plebiscite to proceed.

## "Bob" In This Case Proves Detriment

Aides to Wellesley Tree Day Mistress Chosen Because of Their Long Tresses

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 12 (Special).—Although modern Wellesley has entered the realm of athletics, business and social life, the old-fashioned traditions still hold when it is a question of judging beauty. In the recent elections of the Senior class for the Tree Day Mistress and her four aides, only girls who had long hair, despite the prevailing fashion of "bobbing," were chosen—two blondes and two brunettes, and one with Titian hair. The Mistress and her aides, according to Wellesley tradition, always march in a procession across the lawn where the ceremonies take place, followed by a court train, all moving to the strains of "Pomp and Circumstance."

The story of Tree Day, which varies from year to year, must include this intrinsic element.

"This year the figures for the dances have been selected from Irish folklore. Students are already at work to verify the historic details of costumes, and plan the grouping of the dance tableaux. The actual events take place in the latter part of May on Guest House lawn."

The elections of the Senior Class are: Miss Catherine McGee, Bernardine N. J. Tree Day Mistress; Misses Augusta Mason, Birmingham, Ala., Nancy Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mary Sime, New York City, and Phyllis Pimm, Hartford, Conn.

Regularly of Service

"Suppose for instance that a wealthy man comes up to the porters' desk at the Billmore Hotel."

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)

## NEW FLYING ERA LOOMS, SAYS AIR MAIL LINE HEAD

Next Few Months to Mark Important Steps in America, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12.—W. Irving Glover, assistant postmaster-general in charge of air mail, just back from a four weeks' inspection tour from coast to coast, reports the service embarking on a great expansion era, with reliability steadily maintained, and new evidences of its value reported everywhere.

"The president of one of the largest national banks in Chicago," said Mr. Glover in an interview, "told me during July 1, 1925, and the present time his institution has made a net saving of \$25,000 by avoiding interest payments on 'float' through the use of the night service between Chicago and New York in delivering financial paper. The president said that whether our machines are late on individual trips or not, the average saving for his bank is large in any case."

The air mail's reputation for reliability is growing, Mr. Glover said. People are finding that it is dependable and that it has "something to sell."

## The Man Who Forgot Tickets

"As an instance of the time saved by our cross-continental service," Mr. Glover said, "take the recent example of a man and wife who embarked by train in California en route to New York, where they were to leave on a round-the-world trip. When the man got to Reno, Nev., he discovered he had left his steamer tickets at home. He immediately wired to his San Francisco office to forward the tickets by air mail, and when he reached New York found they had been waiting for him on the steamer for three days before he arrived!"

While on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Glover went to the Douglas Airplane Company at Santa Monica, outside Los Angeles, and gave the contract for 25 new Douglas airplanes for the service.

These new machines will carry 1000 pounds of mail apiece, can fly for 7½ hours at 125 miles an hour without refueling, and are the best airplanes for the service so far developed. They have been tested out for eight months, and deliveries will start in eight weeks. The machines have a 49½-foot wing spread. Mr. Glover highly praises these airplanes, but says that future developments in the art of flying are sure to displace them in time. He believes there are great possibilities in the three-motored airplane, like those now being tested out by the Fokker company. One of this company's machines recently flew successfully to Cuba and back.

Must Have Passenger Service

Mr. Glover declares that airplane transportation companies must learn that they cannot make their business profitable by carrying air mail alone.

"They must carry passengers too," said Mr. Glover. "The companies are slowly discovering that they can't stay up in the air very long with just the air mail business. The air mail contracts which we are awarding were largely meant to be a secondary proposition to encourage the establishment of commercial flying."

The railroads could not be run if they relied for all their profit on carrying the mails. There will be a big demand for quick air transport on the part of passengers when reliable and definite air schedules have been established.

"In 1925 on the Paris-London air route 70 per cent of all passengers carried were Americans. It is often asked why more Americans do not fly in the United States. It is because reliable companies flying on regular routes on regular schedules have not been permanently established."

"It is claimed that as a result the selling price of gasoline has been materially increased throughout the United States."

The complaint alleges that the Texas Company has used its patents as the basis of an association with the Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey and Indiana, the Gasoline Products Company and 46 other companies. The suit is a renewal of the attack upon the patents begun in Chicago in 1924 by Attorney-General Stone.

Regularly of Service

"Suppose for instance that a wealthy man comes up to the porters' desk at the Billmore Hotel."

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)

## Air Mail Director



Warren Irving Glover

## FEDERAL SUIT FILED AGAINST GAS 'CRACKING'

Government Action Seeks to Dissolve Patents Said to Involve Millions

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP).—Millions of dollars in royalties and the price of gasoline are involved in the Government's latest effort to cancel extensive patents on the "cracking" process in the manufacture of that commodity.

The Department of Justice has filed an equity suit in Brooklyn seeking to dissolve 16 patents held by the Texas Company and associated companies from which a business estimated at \$100,000,000 has been built. The Government alleges that possession of the patents constitutes a monopoly which materially increases the cost of gasoline throughout the United States.

The action, filed after the close of the stock market, is against the Texas Company and Joseph H. Adams of Brooklyn, who is alleged to have sold the letters patent to the company for \$1,000,000 and royalties. The Texas Company is charged with violation of the Sherman Act.

According to the Government, Mr. Adams secured the patents fraudulently. His first application in 1916 was refused by the patent office. In 1917 he returned and submitted several affidavits, claiming priority for the "cracking" process, and secured the patents two years later.

The Government now claims that these patents do not represent any new processes for the production of gasoline from crude oil, but that the "cracking" process was one known to chemists for many years.

No suggestion of corruption is made against officers of the patent office.

In a statement issued by the Department of Justice, the Government charges that all, or a very substantial part, of the "cracking" methods and apparatus employed in the United States are virtually controlled by the owners of the patents, and that the Texas Company and its affiliates.

"The asserted use of the inventions under the Adams patents amounts to a business of hundreds of millions of dollars and that large sums in royalties have been and are being collected by the owners of the patents from licensees under them," says the Government statement.

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## Move to Abolish New York's Slums Receives New Support

Metropolitan Insurance Company Offers Housing Project, Cheap Mortgage Money

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12 (Special).—State aid for housing projects designed to abolish the slums of New York City was assured support from another source at a hearing on the Downing-Bloch bill.

Julius Henry Cohen, who drafted the bill, speaking in its defense said he was authorized to announce an offer of financial aid from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which is both interested and experienced in housing projects throughout the country. The company has 15 apartment houses in Long Island City, to provide low-rent homes for more than 2000 families.

Last week organized labor pledged itself to order no strikes on such building projects, but to give preference to them over other jobs and insure maximum efficiency in building them.

The offer of the insurance company is to furnish money on mortgages at 5 per cent through a state-housing bank up to two-thirds of the value of the projects as provided in the bill.

Opposition to the bill was made by various real estate interests of New York City, represented by Edward P. Doyle of the New York City Real Estate Board. Mr. Doyle denounced the plan for state aid to housing projects under private enterprise by exempting them from taxation, declaring such a measure to be revolutionary and a blow at private enterprise. He filed a brief questioning the constitutionality of the bill.

Stewart Brown of the United Real Estate Owners, said he regarded the bill as constitutional, but open to objection in making the proposed state housing bank a depository for public funds, the effect of which would be that the State and municipal deposits would supply the two-thirds of the initial cost of housing projects which under the bill, the bank must supply in advance. He said the fixing of a limit upon rental rates would stabilize land values at a fixed level over a long period of years and deprive the State of increased taxes through increased assessment values.

Advocates of the housing measure appeared in strength, representing Labor and social betterment organizations. They presented arguments in favor of the measure and called attention to the economic advantages and general social betterment that would result from the elimination of slums.

Another hearing will be held for the purpose of further arguments.

## STATE DEFENSE OF PUBLIC'S CASE, IS HAYS BILL GOAL

Republican Floor Leader's Measure Affects Utilities Board Hearings

## REPORT ON DECISIONS WOULD BE MANDATORY

Provides for Attendance of Attorney-General on Rate and Finance Questions

Legislation ordering the Massachusetts Attorney-General to attend and present the public's case at every hearing of the Department of Public Utilities which affects rates, charges, or financing was presented and vigorously argued in the House of Representatives today by Martin Hays, Representative from Brighton, Republican floor leader.

Presentation of the new bill came after the Committee on State Administration had reported "leave to withdraw" on a bill also presented by Mr. Hays which would have made day decisions by the utilities body subject to review by the Legislature. The committee also rejected other bills making decisions subject to review by the Governor and Council, and making public utility commissioners elective officers.

In addition to providing that the Attorney-General present the public's case at hearings, Mr. Hays' bills require him to make an annual report to the Legislature on all decisions of the department.

Although the bill was debated in a long session it was doubtful if parliamentary rules of the house would permit its actual introduction. The main difficulty lay in the fact that the scope of the bill ordering the Attorney-General to act differed considerably from the scope of the bill rejected by the committee. Hence the bill was ruled out of order for the former bill to be substituted. Mr. Hays tried to get his bill introduced by various parliamentary devices, but the only way such a measure could be presented was thought to be by a suspension of rules of the House and Senate. Since the Senate did not convene today such suspension was likewise thought to be unlikely.

Through the early departure of many Republican members of the House of Representatives, Democratic members were able to obtain consideration of the bill after the bill introduced by Chauncey Peppin, Representative from Salem, providing that the Governor and the Council shall review all important decisions of the Department of Public Utilities, a bill which had been reported on unfavorably by the committee. The vote was 81 to 79. The Hays bill did not gain introduction.



CRAFTS DISPLAY  
NEARING CLOSE

Skill of Weavers, Lace Makers, Pottery and Other Workers Has Wide Interest

Continuing public appreciation of the educational value and artistic worth of its assembled examples of the highest tradition in the handwork of the New World is to be seen in the patronage of the "Craftsmen at Work" exhibition, which has entered upon its last two days at Horticultural Hall.

From noon until 10 p. m. there is opportunity yet for those who have not seen the weavers and leather workers, the potters and the candle makers, dyers of silks and makers of lace busy at the intricacies of their several crafts.

Not the least benefit of the arrangement, made by Ethel Rogers Brown, director of the handwork division of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, for public viewing of this variety of handwork, is the opportunity placed at hand for learning of the historic background that has contributed to the evolution of the arts represented.

**Historic Background Given**  
The presence of the Wright Goodhue workers in stained glass necessarily calls up some reminiscence of the history of glass, and although the early New England glass makers had little knowledge of the specialized processes so ably represented in the Goodhue booth, still they had association in the material with which they worked.

Glass making, according to Doris Hayes, who prepared the exceedingly informative handbook which is available at the exhibition, was one of the very earliest crafts to be started in the American colonies. The earliest trace of glass making in America is found in Jamestown, Va., where, when the English colonists, under Capt. Christopher Newport, gave first impetus to the craft which was to become alike so useful and decorative.

Shortly thereafter Capt. John Smith was instrumental in fostering work in glass among the colonists.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Organ recital by Raymond C. Robinson, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Dinner at twenty-sixth annual meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English, Harvard Union, 6:30.

"The Balkan States and the People," address by Arthur L. Anderson, professor of history at Tufts College, Army and Navy Club, Hotel Bellevue, 8.

Original Chorus, "The Enchanted Stone," by students in the junior teacher-training class Normal Art School, 8.

Lecture on "Recent Trends in German Education," by Dr. Fritz Keller, Harvard University, Hotel Somerset, 8:30.

Address, "Crime Waves and Remedies," by Sanford Bates, Women's City Club of Boston, Steiner Hall, 7:45.

**Theaters**  
Boston Opera House—"Lysistrata," 8:30.  
Castle Square—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15.  
Copley—"Hay Fever," 8:15.

Keith—"Vandenberg," 8.  
Plymouth—"William Hodge in 'The Judge's Husband,'" 8:15.

Reputory—"Heartbreak House," 8:15.  
Photoplays  
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.  
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Foreign Policy Association, luncheon Copley-Plaza, 3.

Address, "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," by Miss Janet Richards, Exeter Street Theater, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 10:45.

Sixth of a series of lectures on "Ibsen," by Edward H. Grieg, Tremont Temple, 11.

Luncheon meeting of Vocational Educational Society of Boston, 2 D. Cook's 150 Boylston Street, 12:30.

Exhibition of group of photographic portraits of colonial type of face, Boston Athenaeum, second floor.

Illustrated lecture, "Climbing Mount St. Elias," by Asa C. Baldwin, Boston City Club, 2.

Meeting of Trinity College Alumnae, Copley-Plaza, 3.

Falshings by Aldro T. Hibbard, Guild of Boston Artists, continues through March 20.

Address by Mlle. Marguerite Clement, "Speaking of Debts, What Do We All Owe France?" and "A Nordic on the Nordic Myth," by John Langdon Davis of Exeter, Surrey, Eng., Twentieth Century Club, 1.

Meeting of Massachusetts Citizens Committee on militarism in education, 1.

**?**  
(1) How much theme-writing in colleges should be required under favorable circumstances?

(2) How may the lighting problems for amateur theatricals be solved?

(3) What new office has been inaugurated in each Nebraska boys' and girls' farm club?

(4) Why may the present age be described as one of "the second hand"?

(5) In what way does the albatross—or any other "soarer"—present a riddle to aviators?

(6) What is the new problem in South Africa?

These Questions Were Answered in  
**Yesterday's MONITOR**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.50; one month, \$0.25. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

with whom he was associated. In 1821 he built a glass house which remained in use for four years. A few specimens from the Jamestown glass house are in the collection of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts. They are mainly beads of lovely coloring, which were made expressly for trading with the Indians, and there are a few fragments of a bowl and some window glass.

## Artistry in Pane Glass

In line with special Boston interest in violet window pane glass such as is to be seen in some of the historic houses on Beacon Hill, it is interesting to note that commercial glass dealers now find it impossible to either reproduce the glass or to obtain any more of it for sale. There is considerable mystery as to the process whereby it was first made. It is said that the violet tone was a combined product of some chemistry of the glass which never has been successfully analyzed and the action of sunlight upon it, and that no later glass maker has ever found the formula which would reproduce the lovely effect.

Frequently glass dealers have called for it which they are unable to fill. One dealer recently, in response to such a call, said he had a few little pieces, irregular fragments that he had picked up at high prices, and could only sell at higher, but that there was not enough to make a complete window pane, and manifestly it could not be pieced.

In 1638 window glass, built's eyes, rude bottles and other glass necessities were made at Salem, Mass., but this venture was short-lived. "Baron" Heinrich Stiegel, perhaps the most picturesque figure in the history of early American glass, started his glass works in Lancaster County, Pa. He came to America in 1759. Soon he became a prominent landowner and ironmaster.

In 1765 he had a splendid glass works and was making what is now reputed to be the most valuable among all available examples of early American glass. He succeeded in getting the York and Lancaster counties to purchase his glass, and his engraved glass was especially remarkable for its color and brilliancy. His meteoric career ended in 1774.

**Early Plant at Salem**  
In New England there were early glass works. There was the Salem plant in 1639 and, at about the same time, what is now a part of Quincy, a group of German workmen started a glass works also, including lamps. In 1787 there was the glass factory on Essex Street, Boston, of Whalley & Hunnewell.

In 1822, having taken into the firm a German named Lint, the business was known as the Boston Window Glass Company.

The famous Sandwich glass factory was established in 1825. It had an eight-pot furnace, and weekly melts of 100,000 pounds. There were 500 employees and nearly \$600,000 worth of glass was put out.

Today groups of school children visited the exhibition again, as they have on the preceding days, under the guidance of their art teachers, to whom the whole range of work covered by the exhibits is valuable exemplification to courses afforded in the public schools. Much interest in the division devoted to handicrafts, which provides an outlet for the work of handicapped workers.

ADVERSE REPORT ON  
McCAMANT EVIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—An adverse report on President Coolidge's nomination of Wallace McCamant of Oregon as a judge of the Ninth Circuit Court is certain.

An official poll, with 11 of the 16 members voting, stood 8 to 3, with at least two others certain to vote for rejection.

Those recorded against the nomination are Chairman Cummins and Senator Borah, Republicans, and Neely, Wash., Rep. of Missouri, Overman, Ashurst and Caraway, Democrats. Those favoring McCamant were Senators Deneen, Goff and Ernst, all Republicans.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Saturday fair and colder; fresh to strong north and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy and continued cold tonight; Saturday fair and colder; fresh to strong north and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; somewhat colder tonight; moderate to fresh north and northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 18  
Atlantic City ..... 26  
Boston ..... 25  
Buffalo ..... 18  
Calgary ..... 28  
Chicago ..... 24  
Denver ..... 34  
Detroit ..... 28  
Eastport ..... 18  
Halifax ..... 32  
Hatteras ..... 38  
Helena ..... 36  
Jacksonville ..... 38  
Kansas City ..... 35  
Los Angeles ..... 68

High Tides at Boston  
Friday, 10:05 p. m.; Saturday, 10:27 a. m.

Light air vehicles at 6:16 p. m.

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Administration Facing  
Scrutiny Over Tariff Board

Democratic and Republican Progressives Put Through Sweeping Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12—Democratic and Progressive Republicans in the Senate, cooperating practically for the first time this session of Congress, overcame Administration opposition and ordered through a special committee a sweeping investigation of the United States Tariff Commission.

The scope of the investigation by this committee is not limited to the activities of the Tariff Commission. President Coolidge and other Administration leaders are to come under scrutiny in determining, as the resolution reads, "whether any attempt has been made to influence the official acts of members of said commission by any officials of the Government."

Announcement of the members of the commission was made by the Vice-President. Mr. La Follette was named as the "Progressive" Republican. The other two Republicans are James W. Wadsworth of New York and David A. Reed of Pennsylvania. The Democrats are Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas and Mr. Bruce, Mr. Bruce, though nominally a Democrat, has himself "kicked over party traces" of late. His appointment is seen as a rebuff to the Democrats for having insisted upon a "Progressive" Republican.

This provision to embrace even the President was the result of charges made sometime ago, and repeated during the debate on this investigation, by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, that President Coolidge and Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, attempted to control the actions of William S. Culbertson, commissioner, now transferred to the diplomatic service as Minister to Rumania, and had demanded of David J. Lewis of Maryland, a resignation in advance of his recess appointment after his term had expired.

The contest on the question of investigation centered on who was to make the inquiry. Senator Smoot and other Administration leaders demanded that the probe be conducted by the Senate Finance Committee of which Senator Smoot is chairman and which is controlled by Administration Senators. When it was seen that this was not likely to be allowed, the contest shifted to the provision of the resolution enumerating the membership of the committee, which called for the selection of a "Progressive Republican" as one of the five Senators who are to compose the committee. The resolution was offered by Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, Democratic floor leader.

**"Who Is a Progressive?"**  
For several hours the debate revolved about this issue. During the discussion the questions of "Who is a Progressive Republican" and "what makes a Progressive Republican?" were argued. Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, who announced that he was not opposed to the inquiry or a special committee to make it, led the Administration on the project of including a "Progressive Republican" on the committee.

Mr. Bingham contended that there was no official list of Progressive Republicans. He also held that there were many Republican Senators who, while they did not vote regularly or even at all with those Republicans known to be insurgent, "nevertheless consider themselves Progressives in every sense of the word." He demanded that a list of Progressive Republicans be prepared and incorporated in the Congressional Record for the information and guidance of the vice-president, who is empowered by the resolution to select the members of the committee, two Republicans, two Democrats and one Progressive Republican.

**Points Out a "Progressive"**  
During the course of the debate Mr. Norris was indicated as an example of Progressive Republican. Mr. Norris entered the controversy, pointing out that he held a committee chairmanship as a Republican, and that when he ran for re-election, two years ago, he was opposed by a contestant who had the approval of the Progressive Party in his State.

"My opponent, a Democrat, had

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The Progressive nomination in my State and yet remained on the Democratic ticket and was voted for as a Democrat," Mr. Norris said. "Every straight Republican vote in that contest was recorded in favor of the Democratic nominee. There were many, a great many Democrats on the other hand who voted for me, a Republican—as it has been said here, a Progressive Republican. This shows that we cannot settle this question. It only indicates that when we commence to classify this man and that man we run up against a stone wall."

STATE DEFENSE  
OF PUBLIC'S CASE

(Continued from Page 1)

sideration, the matter was debated again. Mr. Saltonstall presented the point of view of the committee in rejecting the bills. It is necessary, he said, to have an expert of any matter review decisions of the commission, and he contended that neither elective officials, the Governor's Council, nor the Legislature is competent.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hays follows:  
"An act to protect the interests of the public in certain matters within the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Utilities."

"Section 1. Chapter 12 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after Sec. 3 the following new section:  
**Provisions of Bill**  
"Section 3A. The Attorney-General, in person or by an assistant attorney general designated by him, shall attend any hearing before the Department of Public Utilities or other evidence of indebtedness or to the increase or decrease of the amounts thereof, or relative to the dividends on the capital stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of any such corporation. He shall include in his annual report a concise statement of the substance of every matter so heard, together with his conclusions as to whether or not the interest of the public is affected adversely by the decision of said department or commissioners in each matter and whether or not each such decision is warranted by the facts."

**Three Measures Rejected**  
Legislators at the State House point to administrative difficulties as the chief reason for the rejection by the committee of three bills providing for limitation of the powers of the Department of Public Utilities.

One of the bills, filed by Mr. Hays, provides that all decisions, orders, or decrees by the department shall be ratified by the Legislature. Another bill, sponsored by Chauncey Peppin, Representative from Salem, calls for approval of decisions by the Governor and Council. A third, introduced by Peter J. Fitzgerald, Representative from Boston, provides for the appointment of a commission to study the question of public utility regulation.

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TRADE CONTROL  
FINDS CHAMPION

But More Necessary Over Public Than Private, Says Dean Heilman

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 11—Defense of the modern business corporation, which he characterized as the very basis of the present economic system, was offered by Ralph E. Heilman, dean of the school of commerce of Northwestern University here in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"Without the corporation form of organization in modern business and industry, vast production records that are now made, would be impossible," he said, "and would turn back progress of industry scores of years. And, whether we like it or not, we must concede that a reasonable amount of government regulation and control is desirable and necessary, more and more regulation being necessary with the onward march of mankind, as folk become more and more interdependent."

What social progress and human relief requires is as little government control of private business as possible, Dean Heilman said, though he remarked that the dangers of business are fairly agreed that a larger control should be exercised over public service corporations than over private organizations.

In most states the conclusion has been reached that board or commission, clothed with wide power, should control corporations rather than have control by legislation, he reported. It was pointed out that "it is of tremendous importance not to lose sight of the necessity of keeping all such regulation and control to the 'irreducible minimum.'"

He told of an Illinois state legislator who at every session, quite seriously, introduces a bill to forbid by state statute the manufacture of women's shoes with heels more than one inch in height.

"Who wants a Government bureau, who can dictate what kind of shoes women may wear?" Mr. Heilman commented, and told of a recent effort here "to regulate hair bobbing." He reported a case in Florida, where efforts had been made to pass a law limiting the annual income from law practice to \$20,000, and spoke disapprovingly of a recent attempt to establish a state rental commission here that would have power to set rents in residential districts. That such a commission would have made impossible vast and unprecedented building

**BIBLE DISTRIBUTION IN 1925 WAS RECORD**  
NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—More Bibles were distributed in 1925 by the American Bible Society than in any previous year.

Translated into more than 150 languages and dialects, 9,069,120 volumes of the Scriptures were distributed by the society, it was announced today. This was an increase of 2,413,821 over the distribution for 1924.

Of the number distributed, 4,075,353 volumes went to China, representing an increase of nearly one and a quarter million over the number sent to that country during 1924; 2,907,692 volumes were distributed in the United States.

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## NATIONAL FUEL ADVISER URGED

### British Coal Commission Advocates Appointment—Question of Subsidy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, March 12—Low temperature carbonization as the way of salvation for the British coalfields is one of the important findings in the report of the Royal Coal Commission. The appointment is advocated of a national fuel and power committee, to exercise advisory functions, with representatives from the coal, gas and electricity commissioners, also from oil, coking and by-products and chemical industries. When the Fuel Research Board is able to report that a smokeless semicoke is available, fulfilling the necessary conditions, the commission advocates that the government departments be instructed to purchase semicoke in preference, and urges that such announcement be made to encourage the producers to proceed with the enterprise.

The Government coal purchases total nearly 1,000,000 tons yearly. The low temperature process yields some 15,000,000 gallons of liquid fuel from every 1,000,000 tons of coal, and it is pointed out that the country could be rendered largely independent of imported oil supplies for the navy, army and air forces. The Government is urged to give sympathetic consideration to any further investigation of the process on a commercial scale.

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—The Government foresees an exceedingly difficult task ahead of it in determining its coal policy and reconciling the many conflicting interests involved, which have been accentuated by the publication of the Royal Coal Commission's report.

This was indicated when the Premier, Stanley Baldwin, took the unusual course of calling deputations from both the owners and miners to a conference in Downing Street. His sole purpose was to urge on them the immense importance of giving earnest study to the contents of the report, with a full sense of the responsibility devolving upon everyone concerned and promising them the same judicial and deliberate consideration by the Government itself before a decision was reached as to what action it would be advisable to take on the report.

Herbert Smith, representing the miners in reply to the Prime Minister's brief statement said that in his opinion the question rested solely between the owners and the Government, and until the Government's decision was known the miners would keep a more or less open mind.

The commission's report, which recommended state ownership of mines, but development under private enterprise supervised by the Government, and which opposed the

Miners' Federation plan for nationalization, has been the subject of meetings of the various parties concerned, and it is already evident that the chief difficulties arise over the proposal for state purchase of mining royalties, which, it is estimated, would cost the country £100,000,000, on the cessation of the Government subsidy, which the miners declare impossible, and on the commission's recommendation in favor of a revision of the wages as fixed in 1924, a period of prosperity, which the miners will also resist.

In connection with the subsidy, rumors were current that the Government may decide to continue it in the shape of loans.

## GREAT BRITAIN CUTS CONTRIBUTION TO INSURANCE SCHEME

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, March 12—The British Government's contribution to the payment of doctors to attend workers under what is known as the national health insurance scheme is to be reduced by nearly £3,000,000 annually, viz., from £8,500,000 to £5,500,000. This reform is proposed under the Government's "economy bill," which is now before the House of Commons, where it is certain to be passed, though the Labor Party opposes it strongly.

Other provisions include the reduction of the Government's contribution to the workers' unemployment fund, "dole," by a variable sum ranging from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000 annually. Other minor economies are also provided, bringing the total savings hoped for to from £7,000,000 to £10,000,000 annually. Official figures also published show that the Government's total estimated supply expenditure for the coming year other than for debt service is slightly below that actually incurred in 1925—1926, though above that estimated in last year's budget.

## ARMY ESTIMATES SHOW DECREASE

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—The army estimates, made public yesterday, show a net decrease of £2,000,000 from those of last year. The gross estimates are £52,420,000 and the net £42,500,000.

The personnel, exclusive of India, is 159,400, or a decrease of 1200 men. The strength of the army reserve on April 1 will be 96,000. The territorial army strength on Feb. 1 was 6313 officers and 138,332 of other ranks, an increase of 192 officers and 4851 men, but the total is still below the peacetime level.

KANSAS DEBATES "PENN STATE" STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 12 (AP)—Debate of Kansas State College, invading the East, defeated Pennsylvania State College, the visitors arguing that there should be no abolishment of compulsory reserve officers training corps units in American colleges and universities.

## Likes Her Dial Telephone, Also Native Dress



P. &amp; A. Photo

## HISTORIC EVENT OPENS AT HAGUE

### Points Raised Under Dawes Plan Being Considered in Peace Palace

By Special Cable THE HAGUE, March 12—The United States Arbitration Commission for settling disputes arising between the Reparation Commission and Germany under the Dawes scheme was convened at the Peace Palace this morning under the chairmanship of Walter P. Cooke of Buffalo. The meeting was called with regard to the interpretation of:

1. The London arrangement of Aug. 9, 1924, by which the experts' plan was put into operation.
2. The experts' plan itself.
3. The German legislation enacted in execution of this plan.

Mendelssohn Bartholdi of Hamburg was appointed an arbiter by the German Government, M. Rist of Paris by the Reparation Commission, while the remaining three members, Dr. A. G. Kroll of The Hague, Max Wallenberg, of Stockholm and Mr. Cooke were nominated by agreement between the Reparation Commission and the German Government.

Prof. Erich Kaufmann, Germany's counsel, called this morning's session an historic event, an arbitration concerning the greatest debt problem the world had ever witnessed, had commenced. He expressed, moreover, satisfaction that an American citizen was presiding at the proceedings.

Mr. Cooke, opening the session in the small Hall of Justice, said that the meeting was an evidence of tolerance and co-operation the world was needing so much, and he felt gratified that he as an American citizen was enabled to promote the good work. He announced that the commission had decided on English as the official language, but translations would be made into French and German when required. The

The Modern System, Which Eliminates the Central Exchange Operator, is Being Operated Without Charge Until the People Become Accustomed to It.

agenda has subjects divided over eight different headings, two of which were withdrawn as a subsequent settlement between the parties had been reached.

## ADULTERATED FOOD PROTECTION URGED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, March 12—Sir Kingsley Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, at a meeting tonight at Willesden, declared that England greatly needs protection against adulterated food, "doctored butter, boric preserved sausage, and boricized eggs." He deplored the careless handling by dealers of milk, bread and meat. It was possible, he said, to imagine a meal which might contain 20 or more grains of boric acid or other preservatives.

The new Health Ministry regulations, he said, would educate trade and consumers and end abuses. In London there falls annually in every square mile, said Sir Kingsley, 25½ tons of soot. The Government hopes to introduce at an early date the much delayed smoke abatement bill.

ASKS ACTION AGAINST MEXICO WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—A resolution to place Congress on record as favoring withdrawal of American recognition of Mexico has been introduced by John G. Boylan (D.) Representative from New York, who has been active recently in protesting Mexico's new policy toward religious teachings.

Dr. Endicott said he thought that to achieve world unity one of the important things for the church to do was to set its house in order. How can a divided church create a united world? he asked. The Christian church would have to realize that the part could never be greater than the whole. An instance of the error of believing the part could be greater than the whole was given by the people who placed denominationalism before their religion. That was why there were no greater sinners anywhere than in the Christian churches on this continent. Christianity must be more catholic to bring about world unity. Christianity was not advanced by criticizing other religions, such as Buddhism or Confucianism. The Christian missionaries, he declared, were doing more than any other agency to bring about world unity.

Great Human Need That the consecration of morality by religion was a paramount human need, was the opinion voiced by Prof. W. A. Gifford who also spoke on world religion and world unity. Religion could bring about unity not by constitution, cultus or creed, but by bringing about the kingdom of God, or a divine commonwealth of people and nations whose people would be characterized by their love, reverence and service. Those three constituted the things that constituted religion and morality when under the eye of God. They constituted the Christlikeness that was the true catholicity. They were the way to world unity.

Before the Mendelssohn Choir opened its twenty-ninth festival to the general public, a special rehearsal was given for the benefit of the delegates, while further recreation was provided by a motor coach trip, when points of interest in the city were visited.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC EVILS DEPLORED

### Religious Education Association Listens to Addresses on World Unity

TORONTO, Ont., March 12 (Special)—Our children must be made to feel that what was bad could not be nationally good, stated the Rev. Dr. James Endicott, general secretary of the United Church of Canada, who in addressing the convention of the Religious Education Association, condemned the liquor traffic. Slavery had been a flagrant sin, he said, and there were others like that traveling around under very happy auspices—sins on a colossal scale were flying flags—and had got a British flag. Their neighbors were trying to do away with liquor. Yet he found that there were men—well known—doing their rascalties in broad daylight and at dark. There were infamous transactions going on around the world by people belonging to our shores, and they were getting rich on them. If it was not slavery, it was opium, or rum.

Securing World Unity Taking as the subject of his address, "The Part Religion Has Got to Play in Securing World Unity,"

## SPEECH ON INDO-CHINA STIRS POLITICAL QUARTERS IN FRANCE

### Governor's Remarks on Independence Calculated to Encourage Agitation, It Is Said, and Will Be Subject of Debate in Chamber

By Special Cable PARIS, March 12—A remarkable discourse, promising the eventual independence of Indo-China and the self-effacement of France, with a complete transformation of Asia, delivered by Alexandre Varenne at the opening meeting of the Government of Indo-China has aroused indignation in certain political quarters, and approval in others. Various deputies have signified their intention of raising a parliamentary debate about the Governor whose appointment, having regard to his Socialist opinions, was considered audacious.

Certainly it is something new to hear the language of M. Varenne addressed to an indigenous population. He said that France, which had proclaimed ideas of democracy and justice, should examine itself to see whether its methods of colonization corresponded with its ideals. Should the colonial policy of the Far East be revised? He answered "yes," because the war had proved that nothing durable could be constructed by force.

Peoples had other aspirations than those of material welfare. Old civilizations had awakened from their slumber and the wind of emancipation had blown among the nations. The Orient asked to be allowed to apply western methods of government. Asia was on the road which led to superior forms of modern civilization. Indo-China had become conscious of itself. It questioned the future and sought its destiny. It had the right to aspire to a fuller, higher life, and become a nation.

France could aid in this ambition. When its mission was achieved France would leave in Indo-China only a remembrance of its work. It would not demand any rôle in the life of the peninsula, neither to direct nor to counsel. The only bonds which it hoped to keep were those of gratitude and affection.

It is contended that these and similar words are calculated to encourage agitation and, therefore, explanations are demanded from the Government, but on the other hand there is warm support for the defense of M. Varenne among the Radicals who think his message has the single defect of being belated. It was thus that France should long ago have spoken and made clear that in Indo-China it was not as master but as educator.

## FRANCE TO RESUME FRENCH DEBT PARLEY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, March 12—The British Government does not indorse the French contention that the Caillaux proposals for a settlement with France of the British debt have lapsed. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons last night, said he was taking steps to resume the negotiations as soon as possible, adding that the British Government regards the August agreement as binding and does not intend to withdraw its offer.

The British taxpayer is now paying £50,000,000 annual interest on this debt, in addition to unpaid debts of Greece, Yugoslavia, Portugal and Russia.

## Making the Right Banking Connection

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In considering your banking connection, remember that Shawmut is a bank that is well and favorably known not only throughout the United States but throughout the world.

It costs you no more to use the name of this great banking institution on your business and personal checks. Checks on such a bank create confidence. Their use is a real business asset.

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## INTEREST REMAINS UNABATED AS MOTOR SHOW NEARS CLOSE

Dealers in Almost Every Car Represented Report Brisk Sales and Indications That Impetus Will Continue Well Into Season

Boston's 1926 automobile show will close tomorrow night at Mechanics Building acclaimed by both dealers and the public as one of the most successful in the city's automotive history. Attendance continues unabated.

Of particular note is the statement of dealers in virtually all makes of cars represented who report a large volume of sales during the week, and with indications on every hand that the impetus which the show has given to business will extend well into the season.

Sponsors of the show emphasized that although tomorrow is the last day it will offer an equally good opportunity to view the models as any time during the week since none of the exhibits will be removed.

### Young American Back in 1902 With European Models Was a Motorcar Pioneer

Back in 1902, when the automobile was in the luxury class, and had not as yet been taken seriously by the rank and file of the people, William N. Murray, who was one of the Pittsburgh group with means and time, went to Europe for a pleasure trip.

While there he became interested in the fact that European motor vehicles were years ahead of the American market. Traveling from one country to another impressed this young man more and more. England, France, Germany, Spain and Italy were visited in turn. The result was he brought back a De Dion Bouton, which caused quite a sensation when he drove it through the streets of Pittsburgh. Now a car bearing his name is in the collection at the automobile salon being held at the Copley Plaza Hotel. In the development of the Murray, he was assisted by John J. McCarthy, formerly production manager in the "Lodger" shops at Pittsburgh, N. Y.

#### The Vanderbilt Race

The next year he returned to Europe, planning to spend some time in the various factories making automobiles. He brought back a Benz car. So proud of this was he that a challenge was issued to W. K. Vanderbilt for a race of 100 miles, at any time and place specified. The roads of Long Island were selected for the meeting, and it is a matter of record that Murray won this race in his Benz, while Vanderbilt drove a Mercedes.

Mr. Murray was not satisfied with this achievement. Back to Europe he went again many times, bringing over with him cars of different makes.

In 1917, he raced a stock car under the name, which was built to order for him at Pittsburgh. The meeting took place at Uniontown, Pa., and his car came in first. The distance was 100 miles; the time less than 1 hour, and the development 116 miles per hour. The car was a V-type, eight-cylinder design, specially made from various ideas he had gathered in Europe and at the Pittsburgh factory.

That car was five years ahead of the American market as subsequent events have proved. The car was sold for \$25,000, and was competing with custom jobs which were priced as high as \$25,000. Bronze hardware, the best upholstery, inlays, crucible steel and other refinements were operating at a loss with the selling price so low. The group of men behind the factory were more interested in quality than profit, so they kept on making a custom job at a quantity price. Today those cars are still in operation all over the world.

#### Old Lezler Was a Model

Up in Plattsburgh, N. Y., one of the finest automobiles ever made in this country or abroad was in production. This car, the Lezler, was a strictly custom job. It was the last word in performance. The production engineer in this shop, who was responsible for the designing of this

### STATE REGISTRATION HEAD PAID LESS THAN SOME OF HIS CLERKS

James D. Bentley, Representative, of Swampscott appeared before the House Ways and Means committee today in favor of a bill increasing the salary of W. F. Craig, state director of registration, from \$1500 to \$2000 a year.

In his own office he has 14 clerks, some of whom get more salary than he does at the present time.

Mr. Craig also appeared in favor of the bill and told of the work of his department. He furnishes clerical assistance to 11 state boards. The position at first was a part-time one, but has now developed to such an extent that he is compelled to devote the entire week to the work.

There was no opposition and the committee took it under advisement.

### PATARA MAY BE USED FOR TRIP TO ARCTIC

NEW LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Provided the United States Coast Guard will dispose of her, the former runner Patara will be used to carry the Harrison Williams expedition to Labrador and the Arctic zone this summer, it was learned today. Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Arctic explorer and member of the Peary expedition, and Robert Peary, son of the discoverer of the North Pole, with George Palmer Putnam, author and publisher, inspected the craft at her berth this week.

Local coast guard officials informed them that they had no jurisdiction in the matter, and Captain Bartlett has taken the matter up with the coast guard headquarters at Washington.

car, was John J. McCarthy. His early training had been obtained in the factories in England, Ireland and Scotland, where each car was turned out according to individual requirements.

In 1917 the car designed by McCarthy was John J. McCarthy. His early training had been obtained in the factories in England, Ireland and Scotland, where each car was turned out according to individual requirements.

## English Poet Joins Americans in Matinee of Modern Verse

Edward Davison Sees Growing Interdependence of Two Nations' Literatures—Joseph Auslander and Leonore Speyer Read From New Works

Edward Davison, English poet, and Joseph Auslander and Leonore Speyer, both ranking high among American poets, read from their works at a Poetry Matinee in the

#### English Poet

values of the words is eclipsed by an intense love for the sheer music of the words themselves. However Mr. Auslander's later verse shows plainly the effect of some cooling and sharpening. He is at his very best writing, as Padraic Colum has said, of water, "for his poems have flowings and abundance as if from a sure spring." He discovers to us new ingredients of beauty and discovers them so that their beauty is turned full toward us.

Mrs. Speyer is of New England heritage and perhaps received a special welcome from an audience because she has brought it tribute and renown. Her father was a Prussian nobleman standing on the side of the Union in the conflict between North and South. Her husband, Sir Edgar Speyer who, before the war, did much to bring modern European music to England, had frequently written plays for the entertainment of his family and had published a translation in German of Keats's poems.

Mrs. Speyer never wrote until 1915. Her first volume, "The Canopic Jar" appeared in 1921. If its quality was somewhat tentative it was also promising. It had, for instance, such sonnets as "The Leader." Some of its items, which would naturally fall into the classification of "free verse" had originality and manner. And Mrs. Speyer was evidently then upon the fringe of the subsequent richness and certitude of her later work.

Tomorrow Mr. Davison will read again, before a meeting of the New England Poetry Club.

audience chamber of the Repertory Theater this afternoon. The occasion was in behalf of the Repertory Theater Fund. Leighton Rollins was chairman of the committee. Robert Hillier, himself important in the field of poetry and a lecturer in the English Department at Harvard, introduced his fellows.

Mr. Davison read from his new book of poems, "The Harvest of Youth." Mr. Davison has been writing and lecturing in the United States for some months. His early home was in Glasgow and his poetry shows, he has managed to crowd into a brief span of experience an exceptional and varied observation of men and things.

His visit to the United States was undertaken as the result of a conviction that the literature of the two countries is rapidly acquiring a new quality of interdependence. He believes that no English editor or critic can be properly qualified without some first-hand opportunity to know and study American literary and journalistic conditions.

Cambridge University had, in previous days, one outstanding undergraduate poet, Rupert Brooke, and

Harvard had

JOSEPH AUSLANDER  
Prominent Among American Poets

Mr. Davison has ably taken up the task which belonged to Brooke as foremost undergraduate figure in the field of poetry.

Mr. Auslander is a graduate of Harvard. While still an undergraduate he won the Lloyd McKim Garrison poetry prize, and upon his graduation he was recalled to Harvard to serve as instructor in the English department. He has done graduate work at Harvard, at the Sorbonne, and at Oxford, and is the editor of "The Measure."

Mr. Auslander read from his book, "Sunrise Trumpets," which was acclaimed last year by such scholars as Edwin Arlington Robinson, Richard Aldington, Prof. Bliss Perry, Le Baron Russell Briggs, Padraic Colum and Dr. Henry Siedel Canby.

Mr. Auslander is an adroit fashioner of smooth, glistening phrases. If such poems as "Interval" and "Messenger" may at first seem to be of cloaking sweetness, nevertheless they have, even if it is often an overembellished abundance, some considerable beauty and felicitous rhythm.

If he has a liking for such employment of words as "the bronze rump of bees," and the "loose wind raps a hollow knuckle on the sea," it is because, for the moment, his potential capacity for criticizing the

Carthy had 113 spring suspension, straight line drive to engine, overhead valves, magneto ignition, auto-pump for gasoline feed instead of vacuum, air-cleaner and oil-filter, with a high compression, and low speed. All this was nine years ago. Today the Murray car just put into production again might almost have been driven out of the old factory without change anywhere. It is still year ahead of the quantity job.

Mr. McCarthy seems to think that the car of the future will have a fairly long wheelbase, with a low body to take away the long high line which would otherwise occur, and an engine which is solid enough to turn fairly slowly, yet develop high horsepower quickly.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Boston book publishing house of Little, Brown & Co., yesterday, immediately following the annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation, Alfred R. McIntyre was elected president of the company, succeeding Charles W. Allen, who declined re-election, but agreed to act as chairman of the board. Warren H. Wright was elected vice-president and Herbert F. Jenkins secretary, and the board of directors for 1926 consists of these four and James R. McDonald. Ross T. Whistler was re-elected treasurer.

Charles W. Allen has been president of Little, Brown & Co. since its incorporation in 1913. His connection with the house dates back to 1869, when he entered its employ in the financial department after "three years' service with Ticknor & Fields." He became a partner in the firm in 1889. During his 57 years' association with Little, Brown & Co. he has seen it become one of the largest and most important publishing houses in America and has been an active factor in its steady, continuous growth.

Little, Brown & Co. traces its origin back to 1784, when Ebenezer Battelle opened a little bookstore on Marlborough Street (now that part of Washington Street which is between School and Elliot), and the present name has been used since 1837. The business was then located at 112 Washington Street, afterward changed to 254, where it was conducted for the next 62 years.

#### Published Famous Books

With a solid foundation of law-book publishing and retail book-selling the firm gradually increased its list of books in general literature, first by the publishing of the works of Francis Parkman, Admiral A. T. Mahan, and Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish author who wrote "Quo Vadis"; and, secondly, by the purchase, in 1898, of the publishing business of Roberts Brothers, which included "Little Women" and all of the other Louisa M. Alcott books, Edward Everett Hale's works, among them "The Man Without a Country," and Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona," and many other notable books.

In 1905 Little, Brown & Co. moved to its present location at 34 Beacon Street, overlooking Boston Common, where its publishing departments—trade, educational and law—and its retail salesroom have been consolidated. The shipping department, warehouse and bindery occupy a group of buildings in Cambridge.

A year ago an alliance was formed with the Atlantic Monthly Company by which Little, Brown & Co. are the publishers of the already published and new books of the Atlantic Monthly Press. This arrangement has materially strengthened its list of publications and increased its business.

#### The New President

The new president, Alfred R. McIntyre, is the son of James W. McIntyre, who was one of the most active partners of the firm. He was born in 1886, entered the employ of the house after graduating from Harvard College in 1907, and has served as vice-president and general manager for many years.

The expansion of the company's business is due in a large measure to the new president's progressive policies. He is a vice-president of the National Association of Book Publishers, and has been a member of the board of directors of the National Book League, and has served overseas as regimental sergeant-major in the 301st Infantry.

Of the other newly chosen officers, Warren H. Wright, the new vice-president, has long been sales manager and secretary since the business was incorporated. He has been a director, Herbert F. Jenkins, entered the employ of the firm in 1901, and as a director, has been head of the trade publishing department. James R. McDonald is in charge of the law department.

William H. Cliff of the Home Market Club, will be chairman of judges. The contest will close in May, the date to be announced later. An information sheet on the tariff prize contest will be sent upon request by addressing Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

#### Price Essay Contest

The club's chorus will make its first appearance before the club next Thursday morning, conducted by J. Edward "Ouvier" Worcester. Westport Choral Society also will take part in the program.

Mrs. William Arms Fisher, executive chairman of the Boston Civic Festival and chairman of music for the political department, will be in charge of the morning's program.

"Made in the U. S. A."

On April 7 and 8, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., the American Lace Manufacturers' Association will hold a lace exposition in the club house. Governor Fuller will open the exposition, which is planned to promote the "Made in the U. S. A." movement. Six Boston department stores will furnish costumes and manikins.

Prizes will be given by the lace manufacturers and the Women's Republican Club will offer every New York woman to support American prosperity by endorsing the "Made in the U. S. A." slogan.

#### EXHIBIT OLD CARTOONS

English caricatures published more than a century ago are on exhibition at Widener Library of Harvard University. The oldest is one of St. George and the dragon issued in 1782. Several original drawings by John Leach appearing in Punch from 1845 to 1859, are among the collection.

## OLD BOOK FIRM MAKES CHANGES

Little, Brown & Company  
Published Works of  
Famous Authors

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## Publishers' New Head

Chosen as President of Little, Brown & Co.

ALFRED R. MCINTYRE

Chosen as President of Little, Brown & Co.

Donald has been the manager of the growing educational department since it was established in 1904. Ross T. Whistler, re-elected treasurer, has been associated with the house since 1921.

At the annual meeting of the corporation the business of 1925 was reported to be the largest of any year but one in the history of the house.

More than 600 men and women, representatives of the electrical industries and public utilities serving Greater Boston and neighboring communities gathered at the Chamber of Commerce for this first banquet to which women were admitted.

Thodore E. Burger, the manager of the Graybar Company and chairman of the entertainment committee, had arranged a novel entertainment which was to have Robert Emery of WEEL give his customary 6:45 p. m. "Big Brother" stunt at the microphone in the presence of the president, Frank S. Price, president of the Fittell-Andrews Company, as president of the Metropolitan Electrical League of Boston, presided.

Sketches Company's History

Mr. Edgar sketched the development of the electrical public utility field, and detailed at some length the history of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, defining the policies which have made for the success of his company.

#### NEW FLYING ERA DUE IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

New York, and asks what is the quickest train to the coast, via Chicago. The clerk tells him it is the Twentieth Century Limited, leaving at 2:45 p. m.—and that he has just missed it. What can the man do? The clerk will tell him the best thing is to wait for the next train. The clerk of course after awhile might suggest that he go by air—that there is a "gypsy flyer" out for New Jersey who would take him for a specified sum.

He is on a definite schedule? "No, he only makes irregular flights," answers the clerk.

"Well, then, I won't risk myself with him. It is the inevitable answer."

The clerk says that when a regular passenger service by air is established linking up such cities as Boston, New York, Chicago and others, they are likely to pay good profits in connection with the air mail contracts.

He estimated that the fare for a coast-to-coast flight from New York to San Francisco might be around \$500 and believes business men will offer that sum for the service.

#### Safety Is Stressed

In 1925 the Air Mail Service flew 2,651,000 miles Mr. Grover says, carrying 9,000,000 letters and a total of 232,000 pounds of mail and that since 1918, there have been only 31 fatal crashes in the service, a record not equaled by any other comparable air service in the world.

Within the next few months from April 1 to May 15 a total of 4654 miles of contract air routes will be added to the service and begin to operate for the first time. This will almost double the number of miles now being flown. The present total is 2669 miles, which the Government is operating with its own airplanes.

Of this total, 726 miles, on the New York-Chicago route, is being flown over twice daily, night and day. In addition to the 2669 miles another 328 miles of contract mail route has been recently awarded and is already in operation by private companies. The new additional mileage of 4654 miles will all be in the hands of private companies.

"By the first of June the people who have been holding that there is no 'commercial flying' in the country will have to pull in their horns," declared an official in Mr. Grover's office. "All this new mileage is actually contracted for and the airplanes are ready. There have been no delays in the service, and the service is being carried out in regular operation, carrying the air mail through the clouds."

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 12—Prof. Edith M. Small of the Wellesley College department of reading and speaking plans to take with her to England this summer a group of young women interested in reading and speaking, with the special purpose of attending the John Massieff poetry reading contests at Oxford in July and studying verse and drama reading at Oxford, London, Stratford-on-Avon and elsewhere.

It is her hope that there may be in the party students of sufficient talent and ambition to enter the competition themselves. She has the assurance of Mr. Massieff that such entrants would be most welcome.

"Do bring them over," he said when she spoke to him two summers ago of her hope that some day she might bring to the contests some of her friends among American students. "We will welcome them with open arms."

And G. K. Chesterton chuckled at the idea. "They can give a play in my living room," he said.

#### Cordial Interest

With such cordial interest expressed on all sides, Miss Small feels that the trip will be of unusual profit to the students.

"It was my feeling two years ago," she says, "that some of the competitors have been coached rather than trained. I was inspired by the enthusiasm with which the 400 men, women and children from all parts of England, Scotland, and Wales entered into the spirit of the occasion. I delighted to hear the best things in English poetry read in a clear, beautiful diction. But now and then I missed the subtler nuances

which reveal the inner understanding and the artistic."

In addition to spending two weeks at Oxford, attending the poetry contests and enjoying the opportunities for summer study in the morning course arranged by the London School of Speech—Miss Small's party plans to make their whole summer a visit to England's literary landmarks, particularly those in Cornwall and Devonshire.

Across the Moors

Arriving at Plymouth they will motor in private cars across the moors to Tintagel, then along the northern coast of Devon, through Bude, Clovelly, Lynton, and inland to Glastonbury. Here plans have been made for their entertainment by lecturers and plays connected with the Arthurian legends for Glastonbury is the heart of the King Arthur country.

From here also, they will take trips to the cathedral cities of Bath, Wells, Exeter. Two weeks in London with opportunity for theater-going and for social contacts as well as the trips to Cambridge, Windsor, Eton, and the usual sight-seeing; two weeks in Oxford for the poetry contests and for definite study; and then the party comes to Stratford-on-Avon, for the performance at the Shakespeare Memorial Theater.

This part of the trip is one which is most attractive to the students who are to make up the party, for they are to take possession of an English manor house complete with servants, an automobile, and all the appurtenances of English country life.

Before sailing from Liverpool on Aug. 27, for Montreal, a short trip into Wales or the Trossachs may be included.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT COST DECREASES

Only One Fifteenth That of Early Days, Edison Head Tells Banqueters

Based on candle power, electric lighting today costs only about one-fifteenth as much as it did in the early days of the industry, according to Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, who addressed the Metropolitan Electrical League of Boston and their guests last night.

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In 1925 the Air Mail Service flew 2,651,000 miles Mr. Grover says, carrying 9,000,000 letters and a total of 232,000 pounds of mail and that since 1918, there have been only 31 fatal crashes in the service, a record not equaled by any other comparable air service in the world.

Within the next few months from April 1 to May 15 a total of 4654 miles of contract air routes will be added to the service and begin to operate for the first time. This will almost double the number of miles now being flown. The present total is 2669 miles, which the Government is operating with its own airplanes.

Of this total, 726 miles, on the New York-Chicago route, is being flown over twice daily, night and day. In addition to the 2669 miles another 328 miles of contract mail route has been recently awarded and is already in operation by private companies. The new additional mileage of 4654 miles will all be in the hands of private companies.

"By the first of June the people who have been holding that there is no 'commercial flying' in the country will have to pull in their horns," declared an official in Mr. Grover's office. "All this new mileage is actually contracted for and the airplanes are ready. There have been no delays in the service, and the service is being carried out in regular operation, carrying the air mail through the clouds."

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 12—Prof. Edith M. Small of the Wellesley College department of reading and speaking plans to take with her to England this summer a group of young women interested in reading and speaking, with the special purpose of attending the John Massieff poetry reading contests at Oxford in July and studying verse and drama reading at Oxford, London, Stratford-on-Avon and elsewhere.

It is her hope that there may be in the party students of sufficient talent and ambition to enter the competition themselves. She has the assurance of Mr. Massieff that such entrants would be most welcome.

"Do bring them over," he said when she spoke to him two summers ago of her hope that some day she might bring to the contests some of



## SPAIN IS LIKELY TO QUIT LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

cuties which have arisen over the plan for Germany's admission to the League of Nations and elevation to the League Council.

At the end of the session a communiqué was issued, stating that various suggestions had been made and that the delegates would meet again after time for reflection. The participating statesmen gave the impression that the situation was brighter.

**Polish Premier's Statement**

The fact that the Germans had for the first time joined with the Allies in advancing suggestions as to how the controversy could be settled was interpreted optimistically by all the delegations. One suggestion advanced, it is learned, was that Poland provisionally be given a non-permanent seat by immediately increasing the six non-permanent members of the Council to seven. The Polish Premier, Count Skrzynski, said: "I do not know the exact solution proposed, but I feel confident that reason will prevail."

**Attitude of Spain and Brazil**

As for Spain and Brazil, it is reported in diplomatic circles that, under the suggestions advanced today, both will be asked to postpone their candidacy for permanent seats until the September meeting. Aristide Briand, French Premier, said that Mello Franco, the Brazilian representative, has called to Rio Janeiro for fresh instructions, and Count Quinones de Leon is similarly communicating with Madrid.

These same circles insist that the Germans will not oppose Poland's candidacy for a non-permanent seat, as such election is vested in the Assembly and not in the Council. Another suggestion is that Poland, by special arrangement, be given a provisional seat with the understanding that it must take its chances for election as a non-permanent member when the balloting occurs in September. Should the Germans agree to any provisional admission of Poland, friends of the League in Poland, Foreign Minister, forecast that he would not carry his opposition to enlargement of the Council to the extreme limit of preventing Poland from entering under special conditions.

It is understood the allied delegates argued that Poland should be given a special non-permanent place for a minimum of six years. This argument is based on the possibility of controversial political problems arising between Germany and Poland, rendering it desirable to have both nations in the Council, in the interests of conciliation.

"Don't express too much confidence, as the situation is still complicated," a German delegate said after the meeting. He admitted that things looked brighter, and he remarked that Brazil and Spain seemed less insistent upon their demands for permanent seats at present.

**M. Briand Hopeful**

"Things are going better," Aristide Briand, Premier of France, said to the newspapermen this morning as he emerged from a private conference with the German Chancellor, Dr. Hans Luther, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, regarding the League of Nations crisis.

**Conference of Locarno Signatories**

M. Paul Boncour and Louis Loucheur of the French delegation were also present at the conference, which lasted an hour. The Germans declined to talk for publication after the meeting, but proceeded to Sir Austen Chamberlain's body, where a conference of all the Locarno Rhine pact signatories began at 11:20 o'clock.

An unexpected incident today was a meeting of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, and representatives of the British dominions, including Ireland, for an exchange of views regarding the situation. The Dominion delegates refused any information as they came out, but it is learned on reliable authority that the Dominions

and Downing Street have been working in complete harmony, the Dominions agreeing with the fundamental British policy that nothing must be allowed to interfere with Germany's entrance into the League.

## German Patience, It Is Said, Will Not Last Indefinitely

**By Special Cable**

GENEVA, March 12.—Although all the members of the Council of the League of Nations agreed to maintain silence on the course of the discussion at the informal meeting held yesterday, there is no doubt whatever that a serious situation exists. The rumor is in Geneva, and Sir Austen Chamberlain found it necessary to issue an official denial that he had used threats to overcome the opposition of the Swedish foreign Minister, Dr. Osten Undér.

**Many Difficulties Exist**

It is, however, exceedingly probable and natural that both Aristide Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain endeavored to exert influence on Dr. Undér and Mr. Mello Franco of Brazil, whose unconditional stand is causing a complete deadlock. The French and British delegates are believed to have abandoned all hopes of obtaining a permanent seat for Spain immediately, and the general line of advance would appear to be in the direction of giving Poland a non-permanent seat and referring the problem to the September Assembly.

Such a procedure takes no account of the German refusal to agree to any enlargement, Brazilian recalcitrancy or Swedish firmness. In fact the path of the statesmen at Geneva bristles with difficulties on all sides. In German circles The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the patience of the German delegation cannot last indefinitely, and although it has been perfectly willing to make the fullest allowances for the perplexities surrounding Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand, there will come a time when it will have to leave Geneva.

There is no hope of German admission this week. Saturday's meeting of the Assembly will be devoted to the question of the new Assembly Hall. Today the Locarno powers will again meet, but all appeals to Dr. Hans Luther and Dr. Gustav Stresemann will presumably still evoke no response. The formal business of the committee of the Council and Assembly are being continued, but interest in it is negligible.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE INTERESTS JAPANESE

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 12 (Special)—Miss Yoshi Kasuya, who was graduated from Wellesley College in 1923, and who is now teaching at Tsuda College in Japan, finds among the young intellectuals of her country an avid interest in English and American literature, according to letters from Miss Kasuya received recently by her friends at Wellesley.

Miss Kasuya teaches English at Tsuda College, and in addition to this has undertaken, at the earnest request of a group of Tokyo young women, to give lectures and readings in the English modern poets and dramatists outside the college.

**ILLINOIS YOUTH NAMED AT B. U.**

The Boston University Student Council has elected Allen E. Claxton of Hinsdale, Ill., a student at the university school of theology, as president of the council, and Miss Dorothy Mitchell of Lynn as secretary-treasurer. The council is the highest student government body in the university, and is composed of two representatives from each department of the university.

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## MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BUSY MAKING CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

Approach of Spring and the Primary Elections Brings on Storm of Debate on Prohibition Pro and Con

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—With the spring primary elections approaching, the major portion of the important legislative projects proposed by members of Congress in both houses are devoting more and more time to "campaign subjects."

The most talkable of these matters appears to be the wet-and-dry issue. For several weeks the controversy in both houses on the matter has been growing. Hardly a day has gone by that someone, usually a proponent of modification legislation, in either the Senate or the House, did not rise and take a lunge at the question. The attack would bring a reply from the opposition. Day by day the debate has grown.

Floor leaders in both houses protested. They served notice that too much time was being utilized for aimless and fruitless debate. Dry lawyers in Congress indicated that they were willing to desist, pointing out that their efforts had been directed solely to answering attacks. Wets, however, have become more turbulent and vociferous. In both houses wet leaders have attempted to make much ado about an alleged "newspaper poll" on the issue. Figures reported to have been obtained from these newspapers were offered for insertion in the Congressional Record. These attempts have resulted in determined counter activities by dry leaders.

**Debate Engulfed Both Houses**

The matter finally culminated in a maze of debate in both houses that consumed most of an entire session. In the House, Millard E. Tydings (D.), Representative from Maryland, contended that prohibition should be made a state matter and not federal. In the Senate, William Cabell Bruce (D.), Senator from Maryland, as he has been doing for days, precipitated the debate. Mr. Bruce had made it a practice of offering anti-prohibition newspaper reports for insertion in the Congressional Record immediately after the Senate convened. These clippings he accompanied with personal observations that led to retorts from dry leaders in sheer self-defense. After the flurry was ended usually by cries for proceeding with the business before the Senate, Mr. Bruce disappeared from the Chamber and was to be seen no more for the day.

**Costs \$48 a Page**

When he attempted to insert a lengthy item on the alleged wet-and-dry newspaper poll, Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, countered by announcing that he would ask to have two articles on "Lincoln as a Prohibitionist," inserted in the Record. In the altercation that followed as to whether Mr. Willis should have the articles read or inserted in the Record, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, reminded the senator that every page printed in the Record cost \$48, outside of transportation expenses.

Mr. Bruce replied that Mr. Smoot should not lose sight of the fact that "it is costing the United States Government \$25,000,000 a year in its vain and futile effort to enforce prohibition."

This was challenged by Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, who observed that he was as well informed on the subject as Mr. Bruce, having once been head of the Treasury Department.

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many difficult problems that are to be surmounted. One judge from the variety of his experiments that he lets himself change with the freshness of new experiences of beauty and thus exposes himself to illimitable possibilities of growth.

## Art Museum

An exhibition of sculptures by Lawrence Tenney Stevens, the young Brighton artist who won the Prix de Rome competition in 1922, will be opened at the Museum of Fine Arts March 13 and continue through March 28. Mr. Stevens has only recently returned from Rome, bringing with him the splendid examples of his work which will be shown at the museum. He is a graduate of the Museum School and besides winning the Prix de Rome in 1922, entitling him to a three years' fellowship of study, granted by the American Academy in Rome, he won honorable mention the year before in the same competition. His prize winning work was a beautiful model, in clay, "Music," and the honorable mention piece was a piece of statuary called "The Tribute to Heroism."

He studied at the Museum School for five years, and also attended the Normal Art School in Boston. He has a natural instinctive ability not only as a sculptor but as a painter.

A series of fine Flemish tapestries of the late fifteenth century has just been purchased by the Museum of Fine Arts from the Marquis de Ville Franches. They consist of four panels, representing the history of famous women of the Bible, and of Greek and Roman history, and of four pieces that were formerly chest covers, bearing the coat-of-arms of the Cardinal de Clugny. They will not be on exhibition, however, until the new wing is completed, when they will be hung in Gothic Hall. The unusually fine quality of drawing and color of these pieces makes them an important addition to the collection of the museum.

## Wellesley Exhibit

Through the courtesy of the department of art of Wellesley College the Copley Society will hold an exhibition of the work of the painters of Boston and its vicinity in the galleries of the Fenway Museum, Wellesley College, Wellesley, from May 10 to May 29, 1926. Only works in oil by living painters of Boston and vicinity will be eligible for this exhibition and each exhibitor will be limited to one picture. All works to be submitted for the jury's consideration must be sent at the owner's expense and risk to the office of the Copley Society, 491 Boylston Street, on Wednesday, April 28, or Thursday, April 29. It was incorrectly stated in an early announcement that only pictures which had never been exhibited would be eligible.

**CREDIT GRANTORS TO MEET**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 12 (Special)—The annual convention of the New England Credit Grantors will be conducted in this city, May 11 and 12. An attendance of 300 is forecast.

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It was an icy, blustery morning when the commuters boarded the train. One man had found a little side seat at the door unoccupied, and he sat in it. The car ahead, obviously, was full, and as the train started passenger after passenger opened the car door and came in, each time admitting a chill blast of sleet.

The train now was well under way, and as the door was opened for the fourteenth time he jumped up and closed it, shouting: "It happened to be to the conductor!"—"Go 'round to the back door!"

"My friend," said a man to a lawyer who had presented a bill. "I haven't much ready money. Will you take your fee out in trade?"

"Oh, yes," answered the lawyer cheerfully. "I think we can arrange that. What is your business?"

"I am a cornet player,"—Petterson's.

Dr. Vitzetly has verified the fact that the 26 letters of the alphabet can be transposed but 620,448,401,733,229,430,369,000 times. Stenographers will persist, however, in trying to break this record.—Life.

Marjorie, aged four, stayed to tea with her playmate. When she returned home her mother asked her, "Have you been a good girl and did you say 'Yes, please,' and 'No, thank you'?"

"Well, Mother," replied Marjorie. "I said, 'Yes, please,' and 'No, thank you.'"

"Does my daughter's practicing bother you very much?"

"No, but tell me, why doesn't she take her mittens off?"—Ski-U-Mah.

A critic observes that there are no short cuts to success. Taxi drivers seem to know this.—London Opinion.

The rookie had been at the naval training station two weeks and had spent most of that time in digging ditches, chopping trees, leveling hillocks, and filling depressions. Finally he sought his immediate superior.

"You see, sir," he complained, "when I joined the barracks they said I'd see the world, and here for two weeks I've done

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## WOOD WASTAGE TO BE CHECKED

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—There need be no such thing as "wood waste," says the National Committee on Wood Utilization, which is to meet in Washington on April 28 at the call of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to consider proposals for the better utilization of wood and wood products.

The committee, which was established by direction of President Coolidge, is composed of important consumers, distributors and manufacturers of wood and wood products. Its chairman is Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and the vice-chairman is William B. Greeley, forester of the United States. The headquarters are in the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Its aim is to promote a more efficient utilization of wood, its scope covering practically every phase of manufacture, distribution and consumption.

"Utilize wood and save our forest," is its slogan. According to Axel H. Oxholm, director of the committee, proper utilization of the greatest portion of every tree felled would mean an extension of the life of forest resources to meet the time when second growth forests mature.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Eric Laddley, East Orange, N. J.  
A. J. Ralsch, San Francisco, Calif.  
Robert Moffatt, Burlington, Vt.  
Marion W. Deming, Windsor Locks, Conn.  
Sophie Altmendinger, Göttingen, Ger.  
E. V. Ralsch, San Francisco, Calif.  
Marie Louise Ralsch, San Francisco, Calif.

The following were from Mechanic Arts High School:

Henry C. Short, Boston.  
Daniel J. Foley, Boston.  
William T. Billingham, Boston.  
Thomas J. Walsh, Boston.  
Carmelle P. Giacchino, Boston.  
Alfred A. Wickers, South Boston.  
Arthur C. Weigold, Jamaica Plain.  
George T. Bradshaw, East Boston.  
Jeremiah F. Dee, Charlestown.  
George J. Fisher, Neponset.  
J. Francis Bligh, Dorchester.  
Louis W. Getz, East Boston.  
Francis T. Doyle, Jamaica Plain.  
J. B. Cornelissen, Brighton.

## WELLESLEY TEACHER TO SPEAK

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 12 (Special)—Mrs. Laura Hibbard Loomis, associate professor of English literature at Wellesley College, and vice-president of the Modern Language Association of America, will address a meeting of the New England association tomorrow afternoon at the Prince School, Boston. Mrs. Loomis, whose subject is "Teaching in Research," will address the college section of the organization.

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## Charm of Charleston, S. C., Stirs Its Visitors to Keen Appreciation

Past and Present of Southern City Commingle in an  
Atmosphere of Kindliness and Culture

IT IS three years since I used to sit nearly every day for a solitary twilight hour by my hearth-fire in the Pringle house, on King Street, Charleston, S. C. "There is no city like unto this city," I thought to myself over and over again, as the coals with a meditative poker and watched small flames leap up and paint the dusk with gold. And after three years I am of the same opinion. Charleston in midwinter is as much a paradise as any other place in May. The magic of it a visitor would have felt in a hotel, I suppose, as elsewhere. Surely I should have been moved by the "natural piety" that draws the people to one another and to their homes, even had I not been led to the Pringle house. But within the walls of that house I was doubly sensitive. They distilled remembrance.

**Hospitality in Every Rank**  
Again and again I walked along the Battery and wandered up and down East Bay Street, Church Street, Meeting Street, Legare Street, always in search of beauty that had flung a gauntlet to time and change. Fenollosa's "Epochs of Chinese and Japanese Art" and some volumes in a series of German monographs on Oriental art had appealed to me as good books to take along on a winter holiday. But I read almost nothing during those weeks except "A Woman Rhapsody" and "The Dwelling-houses of Charleston, South Carolina." The exquisite entrance to the Russell house, the flight of spiral steps to the veranda of the Vanderhorst house, the gateway to the Sass garden, a dozen other lovely images would come between my eyes and the fairest Chinese landscape in "Das Ostasiatische Tuschbild" or Fenollosa's most eloquent passage. Fenollosa's discussion of the Chinese artist Kakki did, to be sure, give me keen delight. Yet in that colonial atmosphere of old houses Kakki's plaint of the noise of the dusty world and the locked-in-ness of human habitations was not plangent as it would have been in a city apartment. Faintly it sounded in my ears, and there seemed this comfort for human nature cheated of the mountain peaks and the mists, that human habitations might be made endurable by being loved.

Many times has Charleston been discovered. Yet the majority of the visitors, one is tempted to believe, can scarcely be mere tourists. At any rate, the hospitality of Charleston people of every rank has nothing to do with one's pocketbook; the calls that are paid; the invitations to call in carved and paneled drawing-rooms lovely with old mahogany and crystal, and the mellows of family traits; the subtle kindness of family servants; the incredible courtesy of taxicab drivers and street-car conductors. I myself had my fare refused the first time I boarded a street car, because I had not known that I was only two blocks from the end of the line.

It was not surprising to me that the atmosphere of the place should have been arresting to connoisseurs of the values, literary or sentimental, or distinctly aesthetic of any given locale. I heard there many distinguished names uttered in terms of friendship. Owen Wister, William Dean Howells, Cass Gilbert, Maxfield Parrish, Helen Hyde, Bertha E. Jacques—but the list is too long to begin.

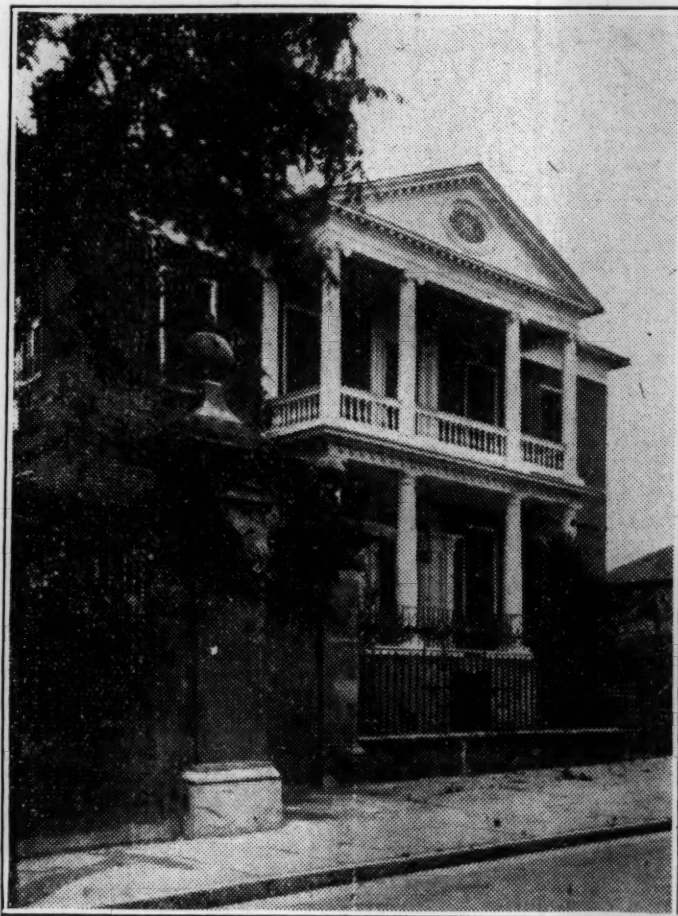
**Four Artists at Work**  
I was fortunate enough to have arrived during the stay of four artists whose homes were farther north—Ellen Day Hale and Gabrielle de V. Clements, whom I watched at work on etching plates in the Pringle house garden, Birge Harrison, and Alfred Hutton. In the city and the outlying plantations Mr. Hutton had already found themes for brilliantly chromatic painting in oil and water colors. Just then he was absorbed in etching and was at work on some of the studies of trees that have made his name notable at print exhibitions during the last two or three seasons. I did not need to see Charleston painted or etched on copper to perceive its beauty. Yet to behold it through the eyes of artists gave me pleasure; they added to my own vision.

In especial it was Alice Ruppel Huger Smith who helped to fix and intensify for me impressions that might have been pale and fugitive. She has spent all her life in Charleston and has lived in it as if it were a landscape. For most of the time I do, she understands Kakki, and once she quoted to me those wise words in which he declares that if the artist, indifferent to the aesthetic function of landscape, "paints . . . with a careless heart, it is like throwing earth upon a deity or casting impurities into the clear wind." Miss Smith's work grows increasingly abstract and ethereal. With a sure schematic sense and a flying touch she makes long-familiar things live in transparent color. Cypress-fringed pools, sand hills, marsh, pine trees and broom sedge, azaleas and camellias mocking birds white herons and the half-moon—these are for her the authentic themes. I know that the purest enjoyment of beauty is detached from desire of possession. But I admit without shame the delight with which, some weeks after my departure, I have seen splintered boards and tossed excelsior about in my hurry to see again, on its arrival from the express office, one of Alice Smith's interpretations of the low country—a cerulean marsh with golden grasses and leafless trees moss-velled in ash-gray.

**Low Country Loveliness**  
The dominant note in the low country is the plantation. How much in the old days that word meant! Far-spread rice acreage, and the high land given over to grain and hay and kitchen-garden crops, and a patch of timber for house building, long fences and firewood. Cotton fields in green, or in browns and grays flecked with the white of belated bolls. Cypress swamps with still, dark waters diked against a day when the rice fields needed "flooding" and the river had gone dry or run salt from the in-creeping sea. Groves of live oaks and the avenue end, as the very heart and center of everything, "the big house." And

away from the river flats, a summer home—in the pines, or on a coastal island with palmettoes among the dunes, and white beaches and shelving sands that glistened with rainbow lights in the evening at the ebb of the tide.

The banks are often broken now and much of the land has gone back to the river or grown up in swamp. There is no rice. There is little planting of any sort. But there is color. The fresh water marsh with its grasses makes level stretches of summer green, autumn gold and win-



The Pringle House With Its Carriage House and a Bit of the Garden Wall

ter brown, over which plumed herons sail on free, broad wings and ducks stream in long lines. The cypress swamp darkens richly in the heyday of the year and then shows itself in gray moss, draped veil upon veil or shredded into tracery. The broom-sedge in the fields of the high land is not just green or straw-colored with the season. In the autumn it turns silver and gold; with the sky it glows orange, tawny and russet, flushes rose and fades into lavender and smoke-gray. These are the hues of fairyland. A stranger may think them a little fragile and may chide as too pensive the artist who dips brushes in such pigments. Yet those who know the rice fields and the sea

### SOVIET ENGINEERS TO VISIT AMERICA

Government to Profit by Technical Skill

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP)—The Soviet Government, eager to profit by American technical skill, is sending two commissions of engineers to the United States.

One left for New York Wednesday. It consists of Prof. Ivan Alexandrov, Leon Trotsky's assistant in the State Electro-Technical Department; B. Viteroff of the Ukrainian State Planning Commission, and Ivan Tobiachevski, representative of the State Electrical Trust. These engineers, after spending a brief period in Germany and France, will go to America where they will remain four months to study American hydro-electric plants and other American engineering enterprises with a view to introducing their methods into Russia. They are interested especially in American grain elevators and trans-loading equipment.

The other commission, headed by Boris Cohen, chairman of the State Milling Trust, left Tuesday for Germany, where they will buy machinery using part of the credit of 300,000,000 gold marks recently arranged by German industrialists for Russian purchases in Germany. This group will go to the United States later to study engineering methods and machinery.

### THE SKAW TO TEACH SWEDISH FISHERMEN

THE SKAW, Denmark, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—After some protracted conferences between the various authorities concerned an arrangement has been arrived at for giving instruction in navigation and kindred matters to the weather-bound Swedish fishermen, who, as often happens, may have to make an involuntary stay at the Skaw, owing to stress of weather.

The teaching will take place in the reading room of the Swedish church, specially built for the fishermen, and local experts will be the teachers.

### READY!

Opportunity doesn't always knock. Sometimes it walks in—takes a look—and walks out again.

The wise man is always dressed to receive Opportunity. His slogan is: "Dress the part—or better!"

Two haberdasheries, ready to help men be ready—and reasonably, too.

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### BRITISH SCHOOL STATUS RAISED

Fixing of Teachers' Salaries  
by National Agreement  
Elevates Profession

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Feb. 19—The recent discussion upon the Government method of paying educational grants has once more brought the subject of teachers' salaries before the public. One of the less noticed but very important effects of the establishment of the Burnham Committee has been a definite elevation of the status of the teaching profession in England and Wales.

It is well known that in its capacity as the arbiter of teachers' salaries throughout the country the Burnham Committee, which consists of representatives of the local education authorities and teachers, has secured for the teaching profession a far higher standard of remuneration than existed before the war. Even allowing for the rise in the cost of living, that fact in itself, of course, has brought with it a rise of status. But the elevation consequent upon higher financial rewards is negligible as compared with that brought about by the removal of the control of teachers' salaries from the localities to a national committee.

Before the establishment of the Burnham Committee teachers' salaries were decided in small localities. Teachers in many areas were compelled to apply for an increase if they desired one. It did not come automatically. And their applications came before a body of local managers who would frequently decide according to personal bias and local considerations. Details as to the amount the teacher concerned was earning would be discussed and reported in the local press; and sometimes these details would even be handled about by candidates seeking election to local bodies on a platform of economy.

Educational considerations were often overlooked in deciding the salaries of local teachers. Other considerations irrelevant to the qualifications and ability of the teachers were surreptitiously imported into the discussion. A teacher who was in the "wrong" political party, or attended one church and not another, or who did not perhaps play a church organ, or in some other way bring himself before the notice of influential people would often be deprived of advancement. This system put a premium upon teachers who were willing to be subservient to local persons of weight rather than upon teachers who were apt at their professional work.

Today things are very different. A teacher now never has to apply for any adjustment of salary. All control of salaries has been taken out of the hands of local committees. Salaries are settled by national agreement for every area in the country. The relief to teachers has been immense; that it has not been publicly noticed before is due to the fact that it is not until just recently that the national settlement has approached universal observance. The national agreement is now in effect universally recognized, and its benefits in the direction of status are therefore being fully realized.

### Students of Journalism Edit Daily's School Page

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, March 12—An innovation in Brooklyn journalistic methods was introduced when Adelphi College of Brooklyn was permitted to edit the school page of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Wednesday.

The Eagle gave the college a free hand to do as it liked and did not know what to expect to appear on the page until the copy came in to go to press.

The students were permitted to write about their own organization or about other schools and colleges in Brooklyn.

The editor of the school page expressed himself as well pleased with the result.

News about college activities, two or three feature stories and one or two items of general interest were included in the well-balanced page.

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Millinery Dresses and Coats  
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Pearl, Grey, Blue, Tan, Black, Navy, Gun Metal, Atmosphere, Nubie, French Nubie, Beige, Front, Sahara, Front Tan, Peach, Russian, Black, Black and White.

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44 State Street NEWBURYPORT  
256 Essex Street SALEM  
250 Cabot Street BEVERLY

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### AUSTRALIA PERMITS RETURN OF GERMANS

**SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence)**—The announcement of the Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, that Germans are now on the same footing as other European nationals may bring some relief to German settlers here. A great deal will depend upon the attitude of the local Germans themselves. If they persist in remaining Germans, instead of becoming Australians, it is

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SPECIALTIES OF PRESIDENTIAL FAME  
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pure sweet CREAM CARAMELS  
One dollar the pound, plus postage

### SPRING WALL PAPERS

The new papers include beautiful copies of 12 Colonials, stunning chintzes, tapestries and florals. Two tone effects, stripes, stripes and banded treatments. Prices start at 10 cents roll.

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### SPRING STYLES for GIRLS

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You'll say it's better!  
One taste will tell  
you why it's Boston's  
favorite ginger ale!

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44 State Street NEWBURYPORT  
256 Essex Street SALEM  
250 Cabot Street BEVERLY

6 High Street, Danvers

### IRISH REPUBLICAN PARTY IS DIVIDED

De Valera's Action Deprives  
It of Leadership

**DUBLIN, March 12**—The resignation of Eamon de Valera from the presidency of the Irish Republican Party, announced yesterday, means that the party is now as definitely in distress as a rudderless ship manned by a mutinous crew. Mr. de Valera, for the past two years, has kept the party on constitutional lines, and has successfully curbed the militant, irresponsible sections who have desired a renewal of hostilities.

His resignation seems to indicate a definite breach with one of his most ardent lieutenants, Miss Mary MacSwiney, who led the opposition to Mr. de Valera's proposal that Republican deputies should enter the Dail Eireann, in the event that an oath of allegiance to the British crown was not required.

There is no indication that the taking of the oath will not continue to be compulsory on elected members of the Dail who desire to take seats.

While attempts are being made to patch up the differences, few people believe they will even, if successful, be permanent. The division is deep and fundamental, and it looks as if Mr. de Valera will have to go out into the wilderness some time before he can return, if at all, as leader of a united harmonious Republican Party.

obvious that the lack of cohesion will defeat the amiable aspirations of all who look for expansion of the peace idea.

Germans were prohibited from entering Australia for a period terminating Dec. 2, 1925, and for a further period to be determined at that date. The Germans resident in this State are mainly closely settled in farming districts. Some are looking for an influx of relatives and friends; but they are reminded officially that internecine wars who were deported or repatriated from Australia will require before they can return to the Commonwealth.

### WORSTED WILTONS

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Worsted Wilton Rugs; varied assortment of latest designs and colors:

4/6x7/6 ..... \$54.00  
6x9 ..... 75.50  
8/3x10/6 ..... 138.00  
9x12 ..... 150.00

Small sizes in proportion.

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9x12 ..... 140.00

Some discontinued designs in Saxony, all perfect but not to be made again:

8/3x10/6 ..... \$92.50  
9x12 ..... 97.50

### WINDSOR RUGS

Windsor seamless reversible Chenille rugs, plain centre with darker border, excellent stock, in all sizes, made in taupe, sand, mulberry, blue, green and gray:

21x36 in. .... \$4.00  
30x60 in. .... 9.75  
3 x 6 ft. .... 14.00  
4 x 7 ft. .... 21.75  
12x15 ft. .... 140.00  
6 x 9 ft. .... 42.00  
8 ft./3x10 ft. 6. .... 67.50  
9x12 ft. .... 76.50

### HAND BRAIDED WOOL RUGS

Complete stock of hand braided wool rugs, attractive for bedrooms:

24x36 in. .... \$10.00  
to  
4 x 7 ft. .... 45.00

We are headquarters for woolen Chenille rugs, the only floor covering of domestic manufacture that can be woven as a single rug proportion in any color and design. All widths up to thirty feet wide and any length made in twenty-six different colors with band borders or without; also made in small two-tone effects.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

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### AIRCRAFT RACE STYLED USEFUL

British and American Government Methods of Aid Differ Widely

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Feb. 15—That aircraft racing authorities might follow the lead given by yachtsmen and introduce international races for small airplanes under somewhat similar conditions to those prevailing for the international races for six-meter yachts, is the suggestion of Maj. J. S. Buchanan of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Discussing the question of the Schneider Cup contest before the members of the society, Major Buchanan held that it was essential for the progress of aviation to maintain such contests; but whether it was right that such races should be confined to expensive instruments of the Schneider Cup type, and at a cost which can only be borne by Governments, was a question, he thought, for the careful consideration of the sporting authorities of all countries.

The conditions under which the British and American governments assist high-speed racing differ. The British Air Ministry, in 1922, decided to purchase the winner of any international trophy which was British design and manufacture, and also to lend for international races any aircraft which had been developed for research and experiment at high speed. In America, airplanes are ordered by the Government departments for the purpose of racing, and the actual racing is carried out by the two branches of the air services concerned.

Major Buchanan paid a great tribute to the American pilots' flying, but here again laid emphasis on the necessity of having highly trained pilots for these races. The American pilots were experienced in racing and fully trained, whereas none of the British pilots had any experience of cornering at 200 miles per hour.

### NEW DOLLAR BILLS MADE TO "LAST LONGER"

**WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)**—An issue of 2,000,000 new dollar bills, guaranteed to "last longer," has been authorized by the Treasury.

A new paper process has been used, by which it is believed the average life of a bill will be extended from the present nine months to at least a year. The new money is of virtually the same design as that now in use.

San Antonio, Tex. Special Correspondence  
AT AN age when most young girls were rushing about to parties and entertainments, a young girl had been obliged to quit school, and was giving herself with all love and tenderness and joy to the task of being "little mother" to three younger children, the mother being obliged to travel from city to city as the wage-earner.

One day the writer dropped in upon the little family and found the big sister, who was really not a very "big" one after all, bending over a wash tub. She looked up with a bright smile and a word of explanation: "John McCormack is coming and we decided to save the laundry allowance and go to hear him. Little sister needs to hear something beautiful."

The writer looked down at the pile of aprons and blouses, towels and napkins, and back into the face of the girl. Here was no trace of self-pity or self-denial—only gratitude that by which it is believed the average life of a bill will be extended from the present nine months to at least a year. The new money is of virtually the same design as that now in use.

### PAINE RUG STOCKS READY FOR SPRING

BY FILLING Spring rug needs now you enjoy the advantages that always go with early selection from full assortments.

Floors are the foundation of all interior schemes and should have first consideration. Our salesmen are experienced and competent to advise proper selection for every type of room, a Paine service that adds value without cost. Spacious, sunlight showroom makes shopping a delight.

### HAND-WOVEN BELFRY RAG RUGS

Made by blind workmen, will stand hard wear and are washable; all colors and combinations:

27x44-inch ..... \$4.00  
30x60-inch ..... 5.00  
3 x 6-ft. .... 7.00  
9x12-ft. .... 39.50

### ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Made of fine wool in choice designs and colors:

8/3x10/6 ..... \$75.00  
9x12 ..... 79.50















## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Silver Plate in the American Colonies

TO READ a finely authoritative book on antiques is a rare delight. To talk with the author of such works is not only a delight, but a privilege. For conversation lends to antiquarian facts a warmth and color which print cannot offer. The particular antique that is being discussed gains greater and greater significance. It ceases to be merely a specimen of this or that craft, and is no longer an article purchased in a shop at this or that price.

Shortly it becomes a part of its social and political background, expressing the "period" that gave it birth, and explaining the human affairs which first brought it into use. With the article as a very present "touchstone," the reader is able to see to what is said about it until suddenly the discovery is made that one has acquired from it a deep and lasting sense of the past. History can be easily taught in this way.

The writer is so fortunate as to have invitations to the house of a woman who is the eminent author of several books on antiques. The other evening, he was sitting down to dinner in her company when mention was made of silverware. At once the conversation embarked upon a topic that seemed by itself able to interpret international events.

Antiques Not Always à la Mode. "This is a very lovely thing," said the guest, as he took up his fork, and noted its beauty.

"Yes, it is quite nice," the hostess answered. "But it was once much finer than that, you know."

"Indeed I don't know," was the reply. "How could it have been finer?"

She paused, meditating where to start the subject. A moment later, she took up another fork from the table and looked at it curiously, almost as if she had never seen it before.

"All this set of silver has descended to me from my great-grandmother," she began. "Her home was in Virginia. And according to accounts in the family she must have been a very fashionable person. At any rate she decided, about 100 years ago, to have all the silver in her house melted and shaped into a new design. The silver had been brought over from England, where it had been in the family since the time of the Restoration. Think of it! Some of it was perhaps even Elizabethan."

"Antiques, you must remember, were not all the rage in her day as they are now. She wanted her table to be set à la mode. So she bundled up all the silver she possessed and sent it over to London to be changed. When it returned home in its new mold, she thought it so stylish and was so proud of it, that she gave a dinner to celebrate the inauguration of its use."

"What an extraordinary thing to do—having one's old silver melted," said the writer.

"Oh, no. It was not at all extraordinary in those days. Most of the families in the South did the same thing, sooner or later. It was once the custom to have one's family plate melted and redesigned. Even George Washington did it."

Washington Plate Redesigning. "What! Did you say George Washington?"

"Yes, indeed. And after the Revolution, too! You see, even after the Revolution we still took our fashions from London, or from Paris through London. My memory is not perfect on dates, but I should say it was around 1790 that George Washington sent his family plate to London for melting. We don't usually think of the 'Father of Our Country' as being up to date, do we?"

"We certainly don't," I answered. "At least I haven't thought so before tonight."

"During the eighteenth century," my hostess went on, "the wealth of the American colonies had so increased that travelers from abroad marveled at our luxuries, and were amazed to find us so closely in touch with fashion. From the Stamp Act, 1765, until the Revolutionary War began was perhaps our finest period of 'Colonial Expansion,' the period which, many critics feel, has characterized the best of our architecture, our furniture, and all our early objects of art."

New England Plate Expressive.

"In New England there was less luxury than in other colonies. Not that New Englanders were less well-to-do, but that their greater puritanism withheld them from lavish living, whether public or domestic. New Englanders had a great deal of silver plate, however, almost from the beginning. That point has an interesting story, too."

"So soon as New Englanders had got their trading established, these merchants received, among their

money, a large quantity of Spanish silver coins. This metal contained a remarkably high percentage of bullion. Before long, the New Englanders had more than they needed for purposes of business, so they melted their Spanish money and converted it into silver plate. It was just as valuable as when it had been currency, and they had more Spanish currency than they knew what to do with. That is the reason why New England families had, and today still have, such quantities of antique silver in their houses.

"The Puritans, as you very well remember, so disliked government from overseas that they were far more independent in every way than the other colonists. They did not want to show dependence on England in any matter. Upon London styles they turned a cold shoulder and finally turned a full back. Consequently the New England silversmiths developed native styles, such as the beautiful plate known as 'Revere.' One might say that in art as in many other things, New England was the first truly 100 per cent American community. Almost all of the silver plate they made is entirely native. In its simplicity, in its austerity of line, and in its mixture of art and utilitarianism, it is as perfect an expression of native temperament and native climate as exists anywhere."

My hostess came to a longer pause than before.

"When I talk about antiques," she said, "I never know where to stop. I do hope I have not bored you."

"Bored!" cried out the enraptured friend. No. No. No! As a matter of fact, what you have said has made me visualize our colonial days so clearly that they almost seem not to have gone."

She gave a quick smile. "Yes," she said, "antiques can bring back the past more surely than print, even more surely, perhaps, than the theater. I firmly believe," she concluded, "that children will some day be taught history almost exclusively in museums."

Removing Rust From Metal and Cloth

SHOULD nickel-plated articles become rusty, the marks can be removed by first greasing the rust stains, and after the lapse of a day or two rubbing the spot with a cloth moistened with ammonia. This method does not damage the plating.

Rust can be removed from polished steel in much the same way, but emery paper is necessary in this case, after the grease has done its work. A solution of paraffin in benzene brushed over steel will keep it free from rust, but, of course, this mixture is very inflammable.

A rusty screw can be loosened if a red-hot poker is applied to the head for a few minutes.

Metals of almost any kind, as well as tools, may be kept free from rust by brushing them over with a mixture of linseed oil and kerosene in the proportion of a gill of linseed to half a gallon of kerosene, into which an ounce of melted resin has been stirred. The resin, however, should be put into the linseed oil and then mixed with the other.

Rust stains may usually be removed from natural-colored cloth by sponging with a cold diluted oxalic acid, but they are hard to remove from dyed cloth unless the color will stand treatment.

Making One's Own Polishes

THERE are many household polishes that can be made at home with very little trouble, and at about one-quarter the cost of the bought varieties. The following recipes are well worth trying:

Cheap and Good Shoe Polish Recipe. One and a half ounces of beeswax; half an ounce of white wax; half an ounce of Castile soap; half a pint of turpentine.

Put the wax into a jar, and the soap into a saucepan with a pint of boiling water. Let both stand on

DARLO DISH WASHER

KEEP YOUR HANDS ATTRACTIVE

Hot, greasy dishes remove the natural oils from your hands. With DARLO doing the dishes, you keep your hands entirely out of dishwater.

DARLO attaches quickly to any faucet. You turn white handle—sizzling, soapy spray cleans them thoroughly. A clear hot spray then rinses and they dry without wiping in the special Dish Drainer. Guaranteed. Simple, efficient, reasonable in price. WRITE FOR LITERATURE. (Please give your dealer's name.)

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Will Conduct Her Annual Party on Continent and British Isles

Sail N. Y. June 26th Return Sept. 3rd. Correspondence Invited. State Normal School, Upper Montclair, N. J.

How to make 34 kinds of CANDY

MAKES it at home. Have delicious candy at one-fourth the usual cost—earn money selling it to friends, stores, etc., if you desire. Everything about Candy and Candy Making told in one book. Scores of illustrations. Not just a recipe book, but complete step-by-step instructions in the whole art of candy making. Send only 50¢ and we'll send you this Candy Book by return mail. It's a real bargain.

WOMAN'S INSTITUTE, Dept. 886-C-2, Scranton, Pa.

the hot stove until melted. Then mix the two well together, add the turpentine, and pour into a jar. When cold the polish is ready for use, and should be applied in the usual manner.

Non-Slip Polish for Linoleum. Mix together one gill of methylated spirit and one ounce of shellac. When the shellac has thoroughly dissolved, apply to the floor with a piece of soft flannel. This will give a long-lasting, non-slippery polish.

Cleaning Solution for Shiny Wood. Before any kind of shiny wood is polished it is essential that it should

be free from dust and stickiness. A rub-over with the following cleaning solution will prepare the surface for the polish: Into a gallon of warm water shave half a cake of Castile soap, and add one ounce of olive oil. When the soap is dissolved, thoroughly dissolved the mixture can be poured into bottles or jars and is ready for use.

Boot Creams. Take 2 oz. of shredded white wax, and dissolve it in turpentine, either by heat or allowing it to stand. When dissolved cool it, and, as it cools, beat in a little warm water to produce a creamy consistency.

To make this cream black, stir in sufficient lamp-black to color it. To make it brown, add red lead or yellow ochre.

Mix together two ounces of boiled linseed oil, three ounces of turpentine, one ounce of vinegar, and a quarter of a pint of methylated spirits. Rub the mixture well in, and polish with soft dusters, finishing off with a piece of soft flannel or an old silk handkerchief.

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## How to Deal With an Unwanted Doorway

A DOOR is one of the valuable architectural features of a room, and when good wood is employed doors are often made nowadays with a single panel top and bottom the better to show the grain. Even an ordinary painted door may be beautified by something unobtrusive in the way of a doorplate and handle.

An extra doorway, however, especially a disused one, is apt to in-

terfere with the harmony of any save a very large room. A good way to deal with it is to bring it into the general scheme of things by making it of some use, turning it practically into a piece of furniture. The best adaptation of a disused doorway that the writer has ever seen was in a converted flat in the drawing-room floor of a large London house. The actual door and the disused one were at right angles to each other in one corner of the room. One door opened onto what had become a public landing for the general use of all the tenants.

The owner of the flat, an excellent amateur carpenter, made the upper part of the doorway into a window with small panes of frosted glass. The lower part of the deep recess he filled with a built-in bookcase with glazed doors. All the woodwork of the recess and bookcase was painted ivory-white. A line of black on each side of the frame of the bookcase brasses, a distinctive touch and repeated the black of the actual door leading into the room. With some pottery and a bowl of flowers on the top of the bookcase the blocked-up doorway made an extraordinarily attractive little corner in the room.

In the case of a doorway leading into another room a window would be unsuitable but the same idea could be carried out by using a mirror, instead of the window, crossed in the same way with little slats of wood.

May Furnish Closet Space. In another instance, but in a bedroom, the superfluous doorway came in just the same manner at right angle to the real doorway. The woman whose room it was employed a carpenter to convert this extra doorway into a hanging wardrobe. A board about nine inches in width was fastened all round the doorway. Some eight inches from the ground a shelf was fixed partly to hold shoes, and partly with a view to keeping the dust from rising among the clothes. Hooks for coat hangers were placed under the board that formed the top shelf.

The walls of the room were painted scabious-blue and the woodwork was a shade or two deeper. In front of the wardrobe was hung a curtain of linen in just the same shade as the walls.

A small drawing-room had an unwanted doorway exactly facing the mantelpiece, but its original use was completely disguised by a built-in china cupboard painted white to match the woodwork. The back and shelves were covered with Wedgwood-blue velvet for the display of a collection of old Leeds china.

Equally practical was the use made of a doorway that was desired to block up in a very small kitchen-dining-room in a top-floor converted flat in a city. In this case the room had pale yellow walls and brown paint. A carpenter fixed a cupboard in the lower part of the recess and projecting beyond it. The upper part of the recess was filled with shelves about 11 inches apart and painted dark oak-brown. When the shelves were filled with pretty china this made a very decorative and practical miniature dresser.

Behind the Arras. Sometimes an extra doorway may be required for use but in a small room it is liable to give a bad effect making the room appear all doors and windows with none of the plain

doors which are not needed for their original purpose may be transformed into decorative arrangements or into useful cupboards

be free from dust and stickiness. A rub-over with the following cleaning solution will prepare the surface for the polish: Into a gallon of warm water shave half a cake of Castile soap, and add one ounce of olive oil. When the soap is dissolved, thoroughly dissolved the mixture can be poured into bottles or jars and is ready for use.

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To make this cream black, stir in sufficient lamp-black to color it. To make it brown, add red lead or yellow ochre.

Mix together two ounces of boiled linseed oil, three ounces of turpentine, one ounce of vinegar, and a quarter of a pint of methylated spirits. Rub the mixture well in, and polish with soft dusters, finishing off with a piece of soft flannel or an old silk handkerchief.

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## NORWEGIAN FISHERIES HARM MAIN NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE

British Capitalists Begin to Realize Importance of Mining  
Wealth of Oldest Colony—New Governor Named  
for Somaliland

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 11.—Though Newfoundland's fisheries have been lately heavily hit, partly by Norwegian competition and partly by decreased consumption of fish in Europe, the development of new industries is making rapid progress. Two paper-transporting ice-breakers are just being completed in England, and the S. S. Northland, which inaugurates a new service between Newfoundland and Montreal was christened lately.

Attention is centered at the moment on the development of Newfoundland's west coast. In addition the Furness Line, which maintains communication between England and the island, has recently placed a new steamer in commission and will have another ready in May. These two boats are 7000 tons each, burn oil and do the trip in less than six days. They are, in fact, up-to-date passenger and cargo boats.

British capitalists are now awakening to the importance of Newfoundland's mining wealth. H. B. Kittermaster has been appointed Governor of Somaliland, British possession on the Red Sea. For the past four years he has been Secretary to the Administration and has taken a great interest in helping on the prospecting for oil which is now proceeding. He has also been endeavoring to obtain a market for its sansevieria fiber, which grows profusely over large areas. Its quality is considered as high as sisal hemp fiber on the London market, but at present no organized collection and sale for it has been established.

Having completed the organization of the new London offices opened by the British East and Central African colonies, Col. W. H. Franklin, commissioner in London for these dependencies, has just left for Kenya and will make a prolonged tour of the various colonies. He is representing in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor before sailing, Colonel Franklin remarked that the motto for East Africa in the future should be "progress by example" and less book theory than labor-saving devices. In addition to conferring with the governors of all the states he represents (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia) Colonel Franklin said that he intended to study for himself the best means of allocating the £10,000,000 loan for transport which the British Government is to guarantee. A somewhat curious fact is that, from the moment of arriving in East Africa Colonel Franklin becomes Trade Commissioner out there as he used to be, and only reverts to his London status on arriving back here. He expects to be away about six months.

When the duty of imported silk and artificial silk was imposed by Mr. Churchill recently he established a system of rebates and drawbacks to be repaid when re-exports were made. Unfortunately many of the big Colonial houses here who buy largely both from the Continent and England are finding the necessary form-filling and red tape too cumbersome and have begun to remove their buying and shipping headquarters to the Continent.

As a result British manufacturers are losing their parts of such orders and the British shipping firms are losing freights in favor of continental rivals. Another reason compelling continental buyers to take this course is that most of the self-governing dominions impose duty on the gross price, ignoring the rebate or drawback altogether.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce recently entertained the whole

of the consuls in that city for South and Central America. The chairman of that section of the Chamber (Mr. J. A. Eckles) who presided, confirmed from a recent visit he had made, both the sentimental and business benefits which had resulted from the visit of the Prince of Wales. He asked the consuls to impress on their governments the necessity of giving the traders in Liverpool fair notice of any changes in their consular fees and regulations.

In the course of speeches by the various consuls present the rubber question was touched on, and it was mentioned that Brazil was in a fair way to get back her prosperity of 1910, as she expected to obtain a price in the neighborhood of 2s. per pound. The consul for Nicaragua pointed out that Liverpool is the most important city in the United Kingdom, as far as foreign consuls are concerned.

Though the British Crown Colony of the Falkland Islands, to the east of Patagonia, contains an area of only 4000 square miles, devoted entirely to sheep farming, says the annual report just issued, their land and sea dependencies total 3,000,000 square miles. These include South Georgia (1000 square miles) and other islands, and all the very valuable ocean down to the Antarctic Continent. Owing to the great extent of the whaling industry there, this is an oceanic area of great richness. Now that the seals have recovered from the indiscriminate slaughter of a century ago, sealing is now also becoming important again.

The port of Hull has just received back its special commissioner, Ernest Morrison, whom it dispatched on a 20,000-mile tour through Africa to report on the prospects for establishing direct shipping services between Hull and the south, the east and other parts of Africa.

In the course of his report he mentions that whereas 25 years ago England had a monopoly of the optical trade in Africa, now America and Germany are taking it. He also noticed that America held a complete monopoly, wherever he visited, in vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers and other domestic labor-saving devices. He mentioned, too, that he visited new German factories in South Africa where tweeds and blankets are being turned out at cheaper prices than the imported article.

**TAX ON LACE ROUSES  
BELGIAN OPPOSITION**  
BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The news that the United States Government will raise the customs duties on laces from 90 per cent to 150 per cent, has aroused a good deal of consternation on the part of Belgian lace-makers, big and small. It appears certain that this tariff measure will have a profound influence upon the Belgian lace industry, since 50 per cent of all laces made in Belgium go to America directly or by way of Paris. It is estimated that 150,000 Belgian women will lose most of their work if the proposed tariff measure is accepted.

Industrialists explain that American lace-manufacturers have not yet succeeded in producing as fine goods as the Belgian traditional lace-maker does; and they trust therefore that together with Italian and French firms they will convince both the United States Government and the American public how indispensable Belgian laces are for them. They also argue that Belgium should be allowed to export goods to America so as to pay off her debts.

ing, then I shall have earned the right to the valley for the rest of March. Is that a fair arrangement?" Blustery Wind said he thought it was, because he was so sure that none could equal his voice that he was glad of a chance to show off. He blew and he blew, roared and bellowed, howled and shrieked. The people in the valley shut their doors and stopped up the cracks with newspapers.

"March is coming in like a lion," was all they said. But Blustery Wind heard them say it.

"Aha, my little friend," he boasted. "You hear they compare me with the King of Beasts. I am indeed the King. But go ahead, if you like, and let me laugh at you. Nobody will hear you at all."

So, Singing Wind wandered into the valley. Soon she came to some telegraph wires that reached from pole to pole in parallel lines, high up beside a road.

"Come, little friends," she sang. "Blustery Wind has gone." Then from the trees where they had sought shelter came the birds, and perched on the different lines of the telegraph wires, looking for all the world like notes of music on a staff. And when they were all in their places, Singing Wind breathed softly into the wires, starting where the first little bird sat, and running down to the last of them.

"When March comes in like a lion," they sang. "Spring has come," they said. "When March comes in like a lion, it goes out like a lamb. Spring is here to stay." And they stopped their work to hear the tune.

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Uniform Rates:  
Single Room, \$5.00 per day  
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Every bedroom has a private bath.

**BRITISH PACIFY  
IMAM OF YEMEN**

Sir Gilbert Clayton to Negotiate With Powerful Arabian Chief

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Feb. 24.—Sir Gilbert Clayton, whose negotiations with the Sultan Ibn Saud of Nejd have recently been brought to a successful conclusion, has been sent by the British Government on a mission to another Arab potentate—the Imam Yehia of the Yemen. The Imam is the predominant power in southwestern Arabia, and ranks second only to Ibn Saud as a leading personality in the peninsula. Once Great Britain has rounded off her treaties with Ibn Saud by coming to terms with the Imam, she will have disposed of her major problems in this part of the Arab world.

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**GEORGIA ASKS  
HELP OF LEAGUE**

Warning to States Says Admission of Russia Must Leave Georgia Free

GENEVA, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—A warning that the unconditional admission of Soviet Russia into the League would result in Georgia permanently losing her independence has been addressed to the heads of governments of all member states of the League of Nations by the International Committee for Georgia, which has passed the following resolution:

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Under Same Management  
HARRY C. DEMETER, Proprietor

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The Distinctive Boston House  
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**GEORGIA ASKS  
HELP OF LEAGUE**

Warning to States Says Admission of Russia Must Leave Georgia Free

GENEVA, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—A warning that the unconditional admission of Soviet Russia into the League would result in Georgia permanently losing her independence has been addressed to the heads of governments of all member states of the League of Nations by the International Committee for Georgia, which has passed the following resolution:

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Possesses the charm and atmosphere of the refined home. For transient or permanent guests.

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Under Same Management  
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A residential hotel where you may rest furnished or unfurnished suites of two, three or more rooms for permanent or transient occupancy. Why pay exorbitant prices when every comfort awaits you here?

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One of Chicago's Fine Hotels  
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**A RECORD**

has been made by this hotel in attracting guests of discrimination and refinement.

THE BRYSON offers the UTMOST in HOTEL VALUE: unusual service, quiet elegance—the comforts of an exclusive home and good food. All of these at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

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Two blocks from a Christian Science Church.

**YOU WILL LIKE**

**The Bryson**  
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Rates \$2.50 per day up  
**SPECIAL PERMANENT RATES**

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Two concerts daily.  
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One minute from Broadway; newly redecorated and furnished. Suites \$5.00 per day and upward. Double rooms and bath \$1.00. Double rooms \$2.50. Refined and homelike. Ownership management.

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The Wind That Made Music

**BLUSTERY WIND** was getting ready for good weather blow. "It's great weather!" he roared. "I'm going out into the world to make a lot of noise."

On the edge of a quiet valley he met Singing Wind, a gentle, warmish little breeze, blowing over the hedges, and calling back the birds.

"Ho! Ho!" laughed Blustery Wind. "You're a fine one to be stealing my season. Why, you can't even make yourself heard! March is my month. Out of my way, Singing Wind!"

"I just wanted to wander through that pleasant valley," pleaded Singing Wind.

"I am strong. I can make people sit up and listen and tremble!" answered the March wind.

"Did you ever hear the old story about the battle of the sun and the wind who tried to make a man take off his coat?"

"Yes, of course. It's been told for generations in my family."

"Tell me, then, Blustery Wind, who won—the wind with his icy breath or the sun with his heat?"

"The sun, to be sure, because he made the man too warm for comfort, so that he took off his coat, while the wind only made him hug it closer. But what has that to do with you and me?"

"I have a better plan than that, to show which of us shall win. Blustery Wind, you may have the first turn. Blow as hard as you like, and as long. Make as much noise as you can. If all the people stop to listen and remark upon it, you will have earned the right to stay here through the month of March. Then my turn will come. I shall blow softly, because I cannot make a great roaring as you can. But if the people remark upon it and stop to listen to it more than they did to your howling,



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A land of  
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Board a palatial Canadian National steamer at Vancouver and sail northward through a mountain-guarded passage along a coast that is one long fringe of mountain-glory, made doubly attractive by frequent waterfalls, Indian villages, wildflowers in profusion, glaciers of enormous size.

\$30.00 covers fare, meals and berth, for the 10-day trip from Vancouver to Skagway and return—every room an outside room.

Go West to Vancouver by the scenic Canadian National route; stop off at Jasper National Park and enjoy the wonderland of Rocky Mountain beauty that lies within its 4400 square miles.

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5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day, European Plan

50 rooms	Single	Double
200 rooms	\$1.50	\$2.50
300 rooms	\$2.00	\$3.00
400 rooms	\$2.50	\$3.50
500 rooms	\$3.00	\$4.00
600 rooms	\$3.50	\$4.50
700 rooms	\$4.00	\$5.00
800 rooms	\$4.50	\$5.50
900 rooms	\$5.00	\$6.00
1000 rooms	\$5.50	\$6.50

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

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## Indoor Golf

Haven't you often wished that you were one of the chosen few who had time for "just nine holes" before breakfast?

At the Hotel Lombard the "nine holes" are done in driving nets provided for the guests.

—then, a good shower which every room has.

Single \$2.50—Double \$3.50

Special rates to permanent guests

Club Breakfast 30c, 40c, 50c

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1015 GEARY ST. AT POLK

SOME MANAGEMENT AS COMMODORE HOTEL

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SAN FRANCISCO

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## The Clift

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President

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## Hotel Stewart

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Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store district. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.

RATES MODERATE

Room Tariff Mailed on Request. Breakfast 50c. Dine 70c. Lunch 60c. (Sundays 10c). Dinner \$1.00. (Sundays \$1.25).

Hotel Stewart Meals Are Famous

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## In San Francisco

Overlooking beautiful UNION SQUARE

POST STREET AT STOCKTON

Hotel PLAZA

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Moderate Rates With Excellent Location

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European plan restaurant in connection. All rooms have shower or tub bath. Rates \$2 up. Also weekly rates.

Management of WILLIS HERSHEY

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"The Window of Barbara Worth" Built of reinforced concrete of Rates Spanish Renaissance Architecture. \$2.00 up. "FINEST WINTER CLIMATE ON EARTH!" The Center of Sunshine Land in Prosperous Southern California

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Exceptional DINING ROOM SERVICE

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La Jolla, California

A unique little hotel on the Ocean—a four-hour trip South of Los Angeles on the Highway to San Diego.

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400 rooms with tub or shower bath

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A vacation vacation away from the busy life of the city—on the beautiful Hawaiian Islands—on the Pacific Line

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## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Mar. 12	Mar. 11
1000 Abitibi	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Alcoa	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Steel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Wire	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Zinc	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Iron	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Lead	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Copper	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Nickel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Tin	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2

## Bulls and Bears Contend for Supremacy—Rails More Active

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Despite intermittent profit-taking and bear selling, stock prices for the day were held today with practically all groups participating in the advance.

Early gains of 1 to 7 points were recorded by scores of rail and industrial shares, with pool operations again playing an important part in the day's trading.

Delaware and Hudson led the rail group by soaring more than 6 points to 172 1/2, the highest price since 1912, on buying influenced by reports that the coal properties would be segregated before the end of the year.

Other rails were bid up on the prospects of increased dividends, which appear justified, in many cases, by the high rate of current earnings.

U. S. Steel common closed 127 on reports of trade improvement and the belief that dividends would be resumed at the next meeting of the directors.

Pierce-Arrow preferred jumped five points on the announcement that a large block of prior preference stock would be retired and other matters advanced on the retreat of an over-extended short interest.

General Petroleum was lifted three points to a new high of 61 1/2 on unconfirmed reports that it would be absorbed by the Standard Oil Company of New York, or merged with one of the California companies.

Federal Mining and Smelting common jumped seven points, and Union Carbide 4 1/2.

A few soft spots developed, but they had no effect on the main body of stocks.

Foreign exchanges opened firm with demand sterling quoted at \$4.85 1/2, and French francs at 3.46, Norwegian and Danish kroner each at 17 points to 21.79 and 26.70, respectively.

Railroad liens continued to hold the leadership of the bond market, with the day's trading which was strengthened by the better tone of stock prices.

Convertible bonds of both the Chesapeake and Delaware & Hudson railroads followed the shares of these companies into new high ground for the year, scoring gains of 2 points or more.

The favorable outlook for a new merger deal accounted for the strength of the former while Delaware & Hudson was held back by a special distribution of stockholders in connection with the segregation of coal properties. Seaboard adjusted its price to 100 1/2.

Buying of miscellaneous issues embraced Remington & Union Pacific, and International Telephone 5 1/2. Sinclair Oil obligations encountered profit-taking.

## YOUNG OPTIMISTIC ON PROSPECTS FOR GENERAL ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, March 12—The outlook for business for General Electric this year is excellent, said Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, sailing to Europe.

"General Electric should have as good a year as last year," continued Mr. Young. "In my opinion, business throughout the country is better than it was last year, and there is no occasion for worry."

Mr. Young was asked about the effect of the sale of stock split-up in General Electric shares. His reply was: "I do not care to discuss that. Whenever anyone wants to sell, I don't care to cause any activity in the stock by discussing this rumor."

## FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, March 12—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks (annualized) (1000 omitted):

Total gold reserves, \$1,451,114, 1,433,823.  
Total reserves, \$1,451,114, 1,433,823.  
Bills discounted, \$1,451,114, 1,433,823.

Sec by Govt. bill, \$263,904, 219,423.  
Other bills discounted, \$263,904, 219,423.  
Bills in open mkt, \$263,904, 219,423.

Total bills on hand, \$78,945, 86,821.  
Mem b. res. on hand, \$78,945, 86,821.  
FR in actual circ, \$1,671,534, 1,671,534.

Ratio of total res. to bills on hand, 74.6% 72.2%.

The ratio of total reserves to liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of March 10, 1926, compared with the previous week and year ago, follows:

Mar. 10, 1926, Mar. 3, 1926, Mar. 10, 1925.  
Boston, 78.8, 78.0, 71.0.  
New York, 74.2, 73.7, 71.1.

Philadelphia, 74.2, 73.7, 71.1.  
Cleveland, 74.2, 73.7, 71.1.  
Richmond, 74.2, 73.7, 71.1.

St. Louis, 74.2, 73.7, 71.1.  
Kansas City, 74.2, 73.7, 71.1.  
Dallas, 74.2, 73.7, 71.1.

San Francisco, 74.2, 73.7, 71.1.  
Total, 74.6, 73.7, 71.1.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement, March 12, shows assets and liabilities combined (1000 omitted):

Mar. 10, Mar. 3, Mar. 10, 1925.  
Total gold reserves, \$1,451,114, 1,433,823.  
Total reserves, \$1,451,114, 1,433,823.

Bills discounted, \$1,451,114, 1,433,823.  
Sec by Govt. bill, \$263,904, 219,423.  
Other bills discounted, \$263,904, 219,423.

Bills in open mkt, \$263,904, 219,423.  
Total bills on hand, \$78,945, 86,821.  
Mem b. res. on hand, \$78,945, 86,821.

FR in actual circ, \$1,671,534, 1,671,534.  
Ratio of total res. to bills on hand, 74.6% 72.2%.

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Mar. 12	Mar. 11
1000 Am. Steel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Wire	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Zinc	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Iron	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Lead	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Copper	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Nickel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Tin	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Aluminum	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Magnesium	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2

## NEW YORK CUREB

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Mar. 12	Mar. 11
1000 Am. Steel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Wire	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Zinc	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Iron	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Lead	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Copper	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Nickel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Tin	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Aluminum	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Magnesium	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2

## BOSTON CUREB

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Mar. 12	Mar. 11
1000 Am. Steel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Wire	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Zinc	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Iron	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Lead	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Copper	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Nickel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Tin	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Aluminum	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Magnesium	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. H. H. &amp; Co., New York)

Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Mar. 12	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 11	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 10	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 9	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 8	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 7	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 6	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 5	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 4	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 3	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. H. H. &amp; Co., New York)

Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Mar. 12	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 11	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 10	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 9	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 8	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 7	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 6	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 5	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 4	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 3	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. H. H. &amp; Co., New York)

Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Mar. 12	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 11	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 10	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 9	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 8	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 7	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 6	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 5	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 4	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 3	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. H. H. &amp; Co., New York)

Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Mar. 12	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 11	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 10	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 9	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 8	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 7	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 6	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 5	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 4	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 3	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. H. H. &amp; Co., New York)

Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Mar. 12	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 11	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 10	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 9	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 8	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 7	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 6	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 5	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 4	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 3	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. H. H. &amp; Co., New York)

Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Mar. 12	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 11	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 10	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 9	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 8	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 7	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 6	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 5	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 4	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 3	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. H. H. &amp; Co., New York)

Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Mar. 12	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 11	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 10	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 9	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 8	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 7	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 6	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 5	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 4	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Mar. 3	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15

## GULF STATES STEEL PROFITS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Mar. 12	Mar. 11
1000 Am. Steel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Wire	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Zinc	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Iron	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Lead	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Copper	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Nickel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Tin	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Aluminum	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1000 Am. Magnesium	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2

## Price Reductions Offset by Lower Cost—Large Ingot Production

Gulf States Steel Company displayed good earning power during 1925, when profits totaled \$1,036,777 after depreciation, taxes and charges, or \$7.19 per share on the 125,000 outstanding common shares.

In 1924 net was \$979,315, or \$7.48 a share on the 125,000 common shares outstanding at the end of that year. The company paid a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent in common on common stock in March, 1925.

Steel ingots last year totaled 111,153 tons, the largest yearly production of this material in the history of the company. Shipments of steel products were 124,575 tons, an increase of 42,205 tons over 1924.

As explained by C. A. Moffett, president, his report to stockholders, the competition which prevailed in the trade during 1925 resulted in lower prices for finished goods, but this was largely offset by lower costs resulting from improved conditions of manufacturing, plant additions and betterments and improved equipment.

The company's new earnings during



## MUSCLE SHOALS' USES DEBATED

Engineers Dispute Plant's

## Value in Production of Cheaper Fertilizers

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*Special from Monitor Bureau*

heels of the vote of the Senate to receive new bids for Muscle Shoals comes the testimony of eminent engineers and chemists denying that the shoals are likely to be the center for the manufacture of cheaper fertilizers. Their evidence contradicts

the claim that the power plant's energy will be of special assistance to the farmer for the production of fertilizer.

States Federal Power Commission, Frederick G. Cottrell, director, United States Fix Nitrogen Laboratory; Charles J. Brand, executive secretary-treasurer, National Fertilizers' Association, and Harry A. Curtis, professor at Yale University.

In general, the evidence is that new methods of fertilizer production have superseded those proposed at Muscle Shoals, requiring large sup-

plies of electricity. Muscle Shoals it is indicated, cannot be used economically to manufacture fertilizer. The testimony appears to offer material support to the party in the Senate which has all along affirmed that the proposal to lease the Shoals "in order to give the farmer cheap fertilizer" has been based on wrong premises.

**Provision for Bids**

The Senate measure as written includes a clause providing that pri-

Private bids must be equal to the one offered by Henry Ford, in which he guaranteed to make 40,000 tons of nitrates annually and sell them to farmers at 8 per cent profit, or less. Witnesses declare that while nitrates can be made at Muscle Shoals by the electric method; it would be cheaper to make them by the method developed and now used in a mass production scale in Germany, without the use of hydroelectric power.

Professor Curtis said the improvements in cheapening fertilizers al-

Private bids must be equal to the one offered by Henry Ford, in which he guaranteed to make 40,000 tons of nitrates annually and sell them to farmers at 8 per cent profit, or less. Witnesses declare that while nitrates can be made at Muscle Shoals by the electric method; it would be cheaper to make them by the method developed and now used in a mass production scale in Germany, without the use of hydroelectric power.

Professor Curtis said the improvements in cheapening fertilizers al-

hydroelectric power for their manufacture."

Germany's supply of nitrates, Mr. Brand said, is now largely synthetic. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the German and Baltic ports took in more than 960,000 tons of Chilean nitrates, while for the last fiscal year (1925) they imported

Only 140,000 tons, showing that the country's dependence on 800,000 tons counted for by cheap nitrous produced domestically. Germany's use of nitrogen for fertilizer is increasing rather than diminishing. Last year, he testified, the country made 1,000,000 tons of nitrous, is domestically, compared with only 900,000 tons so made in the United States.

Details of the German method of making cheaper fertilizer were given by Dr. Cottrell. Declaring that he did not think "any large proportion of the total tonnage of nitrous" should be made in Germany, Dr. Shoals at present would be advantageously used for fertilizer," he agreed to the statement that Germany has developed a process of

Asked if he thought that the present Muscle Shoals plants could manufacture 40,000 tons of fertilizer a year and sell it to the farmers at a profit not to exceed 8 per cent (the terms of the Ford act), Dr. Cottrell said: "I think so."

**Ford Plan Questioned**

Asked if he thought that the present Muscle Shoals plants could manufacture 40,000 tons of fertilizer a year and sell it to the farmers at a profit not to exceed 8 per cent (the terms of the Ford offer) and compete with the present price of fertilizer in the market, Dr. Cottrell answered:

"I think it would be very difficult. I should not like to have to under-

"The extent to which it is economically feasible to produce nitrates at

Mr. Merrill of the Federal Power Commission in his testimony took substantially the same ground as the other authorities.

"The extent to which it is economically feasible to produce nitrates at Muscle Shoals in the present state of the art is an unknown factor. The modifications in processes that are going on appear to have already rendered practically obsolete the processes which were expected to be employed in nitrate plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals.

"It appears that that nitrogen pro-

Muscle Shoals in the present state of the art is an unknown factor. The modifications in processes that are going on appear to have already rendered practically obsolete the processes which were expected to be employed in nitrate plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals.

"It appears that that nitrogen process, as they are being developed, constantly require less and less power."

---

**BRADFORD WOOL**

cess, as they are being developed, constantly require less and less power."

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## BRADFORD WOOL DEMAND BETTER

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*By Special Cable*  
BRADFORD, March 12—There is a better demand for tops and yarns users

## DEMAND BETTER

*By Special Cable*

BRADFORD, March 12—There is a better demand for tops and yarns users being influenced by the good demand and the firm tone in the London wool sales. Botany spinners are fully employed and merino yarns show a hardening tendency.

Crossbred yarns are moving slowly, but topmakers are buying crossbred wool with confidence. Quotations are: Sixty-fours 50d.; sixties, 44d.; fifty-

being influenced by the good demand and the firm tone in the London wool sales. Botany spinners are fully employed and merino yarns show a hardening tendency.

Crossbred yarns are moving slowly, but topmakers are buying crossbred wool with confidence. Quotations are: Sixty-fours 50d.; sixties, 44d.; fifty-sixes, 33d.; aflies, 27d., and forty-sixes, 23d.

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## CUSTOMS RULINGS

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NEW YORK, March 12. (Special.)—

sixes, 33d.; fifties, 27d., and forty-sixes, 23d.

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## CUSTOMS RULINGS

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NEW YORK, March 12 (Special)—In sustaining protests of C. Bruno & Son, Inc., Bernard Judae & Co. and C. B. Richard & Co. of New York, and W. J. Dyer & Bro., St. Paul, the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that certain imported musical instruments should have been assessed as such.

On appeal from the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers in sustaining protest of C. C. (Specs.) & Son, Inc., Bernard Judae & Co. and C. J. Richard & Co. of New York, also W. J. Oyler & Bro., St. Paul, the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that certain imported musical instruments should have been assessed as such, at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1443, Tariff Act of 1922, rather than as toys, at 70 per cent under paragraph 1414, as classified by the collector.

Overruling a protest of the Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet Company, St. Louis, the board finds that certain Wil-

at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1443, Tariff Act of 1922, rather than as toys, at 70 per cent under paragraph 1414, as classified by the collector.

Overruling a protest of the Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet Company, St. Louis, the board finds that certain Wilton rugs in part of fringe were correctly assessed with duty at 90 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1430, Tariff Act of 1922, as articles made in part of fringe. Claim of the importers for duty at 40 per cent under the specific provision for Wilton rugs in paragraph 1117 is therefore denied.

On rugs in part of fringe were correctly assessed with duty at 90 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1490, Tariff Act of 1922, as article made in part of fringe. Claim of the importers for duty at 40 per cent under the specific provision for Wilton rugs in paragraph 1117 is therefore denied.

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**GENERAL REFRACTORIES CO.**  
General Refractories Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows net of \$169,247.44 after interest, depreciation, depletion and taxes equivalent to 55.18 a share on 235,000 so-ban share company.

**GENERAL REFRACTORIES CO.**  
General Refractories Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows net of \$1,169,232, after interest, depreciation, depletion and taxes, equivalent to \$5.18 a share on 225,000 no-par shares, compared with \$627,096 or \$2.79 a share in 1924.

**COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.**  
Columbia Gas & Electric Company pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows total assets of \$172,378.

with \$627,096 or \$2.79 a share in 1924.

**COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.**

Columbia Gas & Electric Company pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows total assets of \$172,378,144, compared with \$116,598,688 Dec. 31, 1924; profit and loss surplus \$15,140,500, compared with \$8,325,569.

144, compared with \$118,392,633 Dec. 31, 1924; profit and loss surplus \$15,140,500, compared with \$8,328,569.











# UNDER CITY HEADINGS

CONNECTICUT	CONNECTICUT	CONNECTICUT
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## CONNECTICUT



9 Gurley Building  
**EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY**  
Art Linen Gifts Tel. 489  
**WILLIAM J. ROSIC**  
Real Estate and Insurance  
259 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.  
Tel. 4223 Stamford

*Fruit, Vegetables and Groceries.*  
*Importers of Olive Oil.*  
Telephone 3591

46-18 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.  
Tel. 4907 Stamford,

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Knickerbocker Avenue  
Instructor of Piano  
Modern Method  
Children Solicited Tel. 3596-14

---

**Stratford**

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**PRISCILLA**  
"On the Main Water"

Luncheon—Dinner (and between times)  
Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 138

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**DEAN**  
*The Florist*  
68 Center Street Phone 558

---

**BROOKLINE**  
Beacon News Co., 1372A Beacon St.; Reser-  
voir News Co., 1646A Beacon St.; Coolidge  
Corner News Co., 252 Harvard St.; Allston  
News Co., 14 Franklin St.; Brighton News  
Co., Washington St.; W. D. Paine & Co.,  
256 Washington St.; Reservoir Pharmacy,  
Beacon St. at Reservoir.

Amee Bros., 21 Brattle St.; James W. Hunnewell, 2074 Massachusetts Ave.; W. J. Wauters, 1802 Massachusetts Ave.; Gomotoes Bros., 1394 Massachusetts Ave.; W. F. Caragianes Co., 1304 Massachusetts Ave.; Roy S. Bence, 1607 Massachusetts Ave.; College Stationery Shop, 1646 Massachu-

[illegible]

Wheeler's Bakery, 301 Westford St., Lowell  
News Co.  
Lynn—Burke's Drug Store, corner Ocean  
and Lewis St.; Davis, corner Broad and  
Silsbee Sts.; Lunder, Central Sq.; Poltrino,  
88 Lewis St.; Solar, corner Union and Sils-  
bee Sts.; Solar, Andrew St.; Vivis, City Hall  
Sq.; Washington Fruit, Olympic Block.  
Marblehead—Gordon's Stationery Store.  
Marlboro—Thompson's Stationery Store, 131  
Main St.  
Melrose—Linn & Co., Inc.

lin Sq.  
Merrimac—Goodwin & Co.  
Methuen—L. H. Tirrell.  
Middleboro—J. J. Sullivan.  
Mittineague—Chamberlain's Drug Store, West-

Newtucket—Roger F. Dunham, 31 Main St.  
Newtown—F. J. Perry, 285 Washington St.;  
Newtonville News Co., 258 Walnut St., New-  
tonville; Newton News Co., 127½ Washing-  
ton St., Newtonville; Newton Post Office,  
Washington St., West Newton; B. Woodman  
& Son, 1241 Centre St., Newton Centre; R.  
J. Coulter, 472 Woodward St., Waban.  
Newburyport—Powles' News Co., 17 State St.,  
New Bedford—New Bedford Hotel, 22 Pleasant  
St., R. R. Walcott; R. R. Walcott, Pleas-  
ance and Williams Sts.; New Bedford News  
Co., 967 Purchase St., New Bedford.  
North Abington—N. J. Sheehan.  
Pittsfield—Wendell News Co., 22 South Wil-  
lington St., North Pittsfield; E. L. Sells, Wil-  
lington; Mr. Henry Jones, 18 Squamscott

Oliver—Peterser's Store, Grove Hall; Lishner  
and Sons, 107 Main St.; J. Carr, 168  
St. 131 Warren St.; Benj. de Young, 389  
Hill Hall Ave.; Winthrop Store, 113 Warren  
Ave.—A. F. Goblestein & Co., 34 Front St.  
Somerville—Fred R. Bolton, Teale Sp., R. E.  
Field, Davis sp., P. R. Sawyer, Highland  
Park, Central St.; H. B. Wentworth, Ball  
South Acton—N. J. Cole's News Stand,  
Main St.; Wm. A. Smith, 100 Main St.;  
Kimball Hotel, 140 Chestnut St.; Roberts  
Shop, 251 Main St.; Spellman's News  
Stand, 100 Main St.; J. C. Smith, 100  
Woodstock, 192 State St.; A. J. & F. W.  
Wentworth, 100 State St.; J. C. Smith,  
Co., 782 State St.; Fred W. Nash Co., Inc.,  
420 Main St.

Boston—J. M. Huntington & Co., Periodicals  
and Stationery, Humphrey St.  
Cambridge—J. M. Huntington & Co.,  
Kendrick-Ed. I. McMaster, Main St.  
Salem—W. N. Towne, 420 Moody St.; Pres-

Wentworth at the corner of Totman & Ham's Stores, Wentworth Center, Wentworth Beach, Wentworth Highlands Station, also at S. M. Paterson's, Ingalls Station.  
Worcester—At E. Easton Co., 426 Main St.; Jones-Mannix Co., 501 Main St.; Union Station; C. Sarando, 488 Main St.; Bancroft Hotel; Jones Supply Co., 596 Main St.; J. B. Brown, Superior, 110 Main St.; Tech Pharmacy, 411 Highland; C. West, Stowe's Shop, 624½ Main St.; Worcester News Co.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
Gerrin Falls—Owen F. Cole, 100 Main St.; Waremont—Rand's News Depot.  
Concord—The Rexall Drug Store, Pleasant Street Junction; Kibbee's Drug Store; Sullivan's Drug Store; C. E. Smith's Drug Store; Hawkes' Drug Co.; W. C. Gibson.  
Lynton—F. H. Kemp.

Hartford Public Store, 1083 Elm St.; B. & M.  
 Dept.  
 Hartford—Geo. N. Bosworth's News Stand.  
 Mashua City—Armstrong Co.  
 Portland—The Portsmouth News Agency, 25  
 Congress St.  
 Rochester—T. W. Osge, 120  
 Union—Perkins News Stand.  
 Rhod Island  
 Newport—The Wm. P. Clarke Co., 264 Thames  
 St., and 46 Broadway.  
 Providence—The Chamberlain, 36 East Ave.;  
 Harry Supperstein, Summer and North Union  
 Sts.  
 Providence—The Union News Stand, Union  
 Station; Billmore Hotel News Stand; Rhode  
 Island Hospital Trust Building News Stand;  
 Geo. W. Blackburn, 295 Broad St.  
 Vermont  
 Ferris—Wm. Sawyer, 128 Elm St.  
 Ellipton—The Brattleboro News Co., 30  
 Elliot St.  
 Ellipton—Vermont Hotel

Johnsbury—The Peck Company.



## ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## CONNECTICUT

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**Lovely Silk Hosiery**  
For Women  
Sheer—Medium and Heavy Weights,  
Silk from top to toe, or with little tops  
and soles.  
In all the smart popular colors, such  
as beige, nude, greys, tans, browns and  
black.  
Qualities that will wear well, look  
well and fit well.  
Price—\$2.50, \$3.19, \$4.49, \$5.85, \$1.98,  
\$2.25 and \$2.75 a pair.  
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.  
Waterbury, Conn.

Quality Apparel for Men, Boys and  
Children at Moderate Prices

*Johnson & Sons*  
The Miller & Peck Co.

THE MILLER & PECK CO.  
WATERBURY, CONN.  
The Store for the Home Dressmaker  
Agents for Vogue and Pictorial  
Review Patterns  
Extensive lines of high class silks and  
wash goods

Substantial Savings  
In Our Great  
February Furniture Sale  
THE HOWLAND-HUGHES CO.  
Telephone 1175 Waterbury

GENERAL HARDWARE  
HOUSEHOLD GOODS  
Prompt Service

TEMPLETON'S  
13-17 East Main St., Waterbury, Conn.

MERRIMAN'S  
DAIRY PRODUCTS  
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk

MAE ALLEN  
SMART MILLINERY  
168 Grand Street  
Root & Boyd Building  
Up one flight Phone 1550

E. MINICUCCI  
Custom Tailor  
Fancy Cleaners and Dyers  
328 East Main Street Phone 1342

THE CANDY SHOP  
36 EAST MAIN STREET  
Waterbury, Conn.

THE PEERLESS LAUNDRY  
Excellent Service  
140-150 North Main St., Naugatuck, Conn.  
Waterbury, Conn.

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BUILDER  
GENERAL JOBBING

KELLY-MULVANEY, INC.  
Stationers—Gift Shop—Engraving  
106 Grand St., Waterbury, Conn.

MRS. E. J. WILSON  
Will be pleased to call and show you  
samples of beautiful dress and other  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

It is not surprising that business men in England are waking up to the fact that continental countries, particularly France, Switzerland and Italy, are outdoing them in the bidding for American tourist travel. As the greatest of European industrial countries, Great Britain has, not unnaturally, regarded with little concern this neglect of what might become a great national asset. Of course, at no time could she desire to thrust it so much to the front as it is in Switzerland or Italy, where the volume of tourist traffic fixes the measure of prosperity for a very great part of the people.

Americans going abroad for the first time usually are anxious to see peoples and places as different from what they are used to as may be possible. It is this zest for the exotic that makes them hurry to France, Holland or Italy, although indeed nowadays anything more like a great American city than the opera district of Paris would be hard to find. But by far the greater part of them land first in England, and no practical traveler will assert that much has been done to keep them there.

To begin with, the steamship companies use every effort to get the bulk of their passengers up to London as speedily as possible. Now, engaging as London is, it is not a city to fill the average tourist with enthusiasm. A practiced cosmopolitan once said that London was a poor place to visit, but the best of all places in which to live—meaning thereby that its size and the multiplicity of its places of interest were such as to overwhelm the visitor with but a few days at his disposal.

But between London and the customary ports of entry—Southampton, Plymouth or Liverpool—lie all the beauty spots of England. Virtually no effort is made to induce the tourist to visit these on his way to London. A few railway folders on the ship suggest that he stop off at the cathedral towns, but of that expanse of beautiful countryside in Devon or Kent, of the attractions of the Lorna Doone country, or of the sea coast stretching down to Land's End, or the rugged ways of Wales, the newcomer is apt to hear nothing until he has reached London. Then to visit these neighborhoods seems to him like retracing his steps—a procedure always hateful to the hurrying man—and so after a few days in the metropolitan district he goes on to the Continent.

No one can know so well the beauties of England as the English. Hidden away in coves and dingles, in valleys and lakesides, by mountain and by fell, are the most beautiful spots nature has ever provided for the delight of men. The English are ready enough in song, poetry and prose to tell of the charms of their land, but characteristically have been slow to commercialize them. There are spots in the English lake region or along the Devon coast, or among the locks and braes of Scotland, where one may choose from dozens of drives, any one of which would make the fortune of an American summer resort.

Until a few years ago these spots were for the sole enjoyment of people of means and leisure. The "tripper" could never make his way there. But the charr-a-banc has changed all that. The countryside is democratized. With proper encouragement, the transatlantic tide of travel can be halted on its way to the Continent, and will fare all the better intellectually and aesthetically for days spent in the British countryside whence sprung the forbears of the American people.

At the dire risk of offending both Scotland and Ireland (who should be included in spirit if not by name), we offer the new movement for encouraging tourism in Britain the slogan: "See England First!"

It is not possible, under prevailing economic conditions, for workers in every department of industry to compel what would seem to be a commensurate advance in their earnings. In some activities, such as the building industry, there have been, in recent years, frequent revisions, always upward, of wage scales. In some of the larger cities of the United States the prospect of a healthy revival of building with the approach of spring has operated to induce contracting employers to grant a still further advance in the wages of the more highly skilled operatives. An inescapable result of any considerable advance in pay scales of wage earners in one or more of the larger industries is that thousands of those industrial workers whose wages remain at a lower figure are compelled to bear an unequal burden. The process of inflation, reflected in higher wages and higher living costs, should be applied generally in order to avoid actual hardships upon those overlooked unless the distribution is general.

Lacking the assurance that equitable apportionments of benefits are always possible, skilled workers in some American industries are seeking to insure to themselves a fair return by processes which they have devised. An organization of pressmen, for instance, which is national in its scope, has undertaken to assure to those employed in that industry the profits which accrue from inventions or improvements in machinery perfected by them. This is but another manifestation of the growing conviction that both the workers and the industries in which they are employed are benefited by a system of profit sharing, or by such methods of equitable distribution as will assure to the workers their just proportion of earnings.

The step which is being taken to insure to practical inventors the rewards which by right accrue or should accrue to them through the use and sale of devices which they perfect or improvements which they suggest, will be watched with keen interest. The statement is frequently

made that the responsible heads of many large manufacturing plants, as well as the managing boards of many utilities, public and private, discourage the development of mechanical improvements by systematically "shelving" new devices, or by appropriating to their own selfish uses such unprotected devices.

The time has long since passed when those who toil with their hands feared the results of the adoption of labor-saving improvements in the factories and shops. Increased quantity production stimulates demand, and demand, in turn, assures continued larger production. But there would seem to be justice in the demand of all workers, thus employed in the operation of machinery essential to this larger production, that they be allowed to reap whatever benefits may flow from patentable improvements, thus equalizing, perhaps more quickly than might otherwise be possible, a common burden.

Gen. Smedley D. Butler, strenuous campaigner for the enforcement of the prohibition law, was the guest of a fellow officer of the marine corps at dinner the other night. Cocktails were served. At a party later in the evening, attended by all the dinner guests, conditions were such that the General felt compelled to report Colonel Williams for being under the influence of liquor. No reference to the drinks at the dinner was made in the report.

Naval circles are much excited over the episode. Apparently the feeling is that one who accepts hospitality should overlook any infractions of the law by his host. But if both host and guest happen to be officers of the United States, sworn especially to support that Constitution of which the Eighteenth Amendment is a part, what then? Does the law of etiquette—unwritten save in certain amusing subscription books—nullify the law of the land? Should it not have been rather the duty of a general of the marine corps who found liquor served by a fellow officer to a social gathering made up of other officers to report that incident? Technically the doubt as to whether the liquor was part of a stock obtained prior to the prohibition era, and whether the home in which it was served was in a military or naval reservation, enters into the question.

It will be interesting to watch the outcome of this incident. For the present it is enough to note that to the recognized physical courage for which the marine corps is famous General Butler has added evidence of high moral courage—a much rarer and more precious human possession.

As the time approaches for the holding of primary elections in those states which will this year choose United States senators and governors, the leaders of rival political factions within the Republican Party show an increasing, but easily explainable, tendency to seek the support of President Coolidge for their favorite sons. As an indication of the acknowledged value of the President's influence as a leader of his party—a position which was none too cheerfully accorded him in the days immediately following his accession—nothing could be more convincing than this tendency of local and state leaders to seek his endorsement and political favor. Mr. Coolidge, by his own unique methods, has shown himself to possess unquestionable astuteness as an organizer and vote-getter.

But it may be stated that the President has not gained this recognition by practices usually followed by practical politicians, so called. It has been pointed out by a sympathetic observer who has undertaken to analyze the acknowledged Coolidge methods that this particular President does not pretend to be a maker, or necessarily a shaper, of political issues, paramount or otherwise. The success of the President in his appeals for popular support, it seems, has been due quite largely to his readiness to detect and his willingness to reflect the progressive sentiment of those whom he serves. Paramount political issues are, by this process, found to be those issues which more or less automatically shape and present themselves, rather than those which, by some artificial or hothouse method, have, from time to time, been forced upon public attention or into the platforms of the major political parties.

It is altogether reasonable, viewing the matter in this light, that Mr. Coolidge has let it be understood that he will decline all invitations to participate, either officially or personally, in factional contests in the states, even if the election of a United States Senator is at stake. He quite reasonably might insist that his own political and administrative policies are so well known that they require no particular elucidation or defense in so-called off-year election campaigns. He has reason, if he has faithfully reflected and defended the prevailing public sentiment, to believe that the electors of the several states will, without solicitation on his part, rally to the support of their candidates who themselves stand for the accepted popular and administrative policies.

It might be argued, no doubt, that where the issue is defined, as in Illinois, by a determined effort on the part of opponents of the Administration's policies to defeat a senatorial candidate who has consistently supported and defended those policies, a departure from the President's announced rule might wisely be permitted. But it may be as convincingly argued that if the rule is defensible and sound in its general application, the reasons for it will apply in any specific case, no matter how aggravated the condition.

The people of the United States have shown that they have a clear appreciation of the so-called Coolidge policies, both domestic and foreign. In any attack upon these, whether in Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, the actual issue is already defined.

Nothing, perhaps, is more bitter than the sense that one has failed. In such a situation, one is likely to blame the circumstances and influences which have preceded his defeat. Many have thus blamed their lack of advantages. Others may see in such opportunities the cause of their downfall. Such a charge comes out of Nebraska, from an alumnus of the state university. His failure to step from the college doors into a salaried position adequate to establish a home is attributable, he believes, to the failure of his Alma Mater to train him through practice rather than through theory.

It is incidentally observable that the young man's criticism is expressed in a style that, without his four years' college training, might have cost him more years of application to acquire. He admits that he took a blind jump and landed on his face. One in such a case is not in the best position to get a clear perspective, either of his own mission or of the causes which he believes blamable for his fall. Nevertheless, concerning the need for a curriculum better suited to prepare young men and women to face the problems of the age in which they live, much may be said.

The critic offers a remedy. Let history and the classics be eliminated; let a \$15,000 man who has trained men and who knows men be placed at the head of a vocational guidance department, to advise students at all stages, and finally to get the job for the man suited to it. He does not explain, what it would be interesting to know, where the \$15,000 man got so admirable a preparation. Did such a one reach this eminent ability without the aid of colleges? Possibly. But in very many instances, successful executives are college trained men. "Let the idealist use his philosophy," the young critic continues; "let him say that money is not everything. But for everything he tells me money will not buy, I can tell him ten things it will."

What will money buy? Suppose these annual thousands of graduates should be able to step into high-salaried positions. Would that necessarily be success? Would they not need, as certainly as would those without college training, every fiber of their best endeavor to prove, in their daily experience and contact with new problems, their fitness for such positions? Would the graduate be benefited by his four years of mental discipline? Would he have advantage over his less trained fellow? Would not the success or the nonsuccess of either be largely dependent upon the individual qualities entering into the equation?

What, then, is education? Is it something acquired only in the colleges? Some have attained high cultural and intellectual eminence through individual efforts, unaided by the schools. King Solomon, who had both culture and riches, and who, through experience, learned the futility of all merely material attainments, said to his son: "If thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God. For the Lord giveth wisdom: out of his mouth cometh knowledge and understanding."

Is it not just this true standard that is needed in and out of the schools—not less of culture, but more of the knowledge of Truth? The criticism of the alumnus not only voices the cry of his fellow graduates for practical understanding, but also the less articulate cry of numberless youths who yearn for the fuller training they feel they have missed. With this standard of demonstrable understanding of Truth, with which to test all learning and all activity, the college-trained would find that true idealism is realism; and they who lack college training would find that the realism of their practical service must, if successful, be based on the only true idealism there is. And according to such a standard, the schools and colleges that seriously wish more effectually to combine the cultural with the practical would find that judgment, verily, must begin at the house of learning.

Not exactly as a matter of surprise comes the information that the final chapter of Rodeo, Limited, the company which produced the so-called "wild west" sport in England, has been written in the Chancery Division by the granting of a compulsory winding-up order in favor of the creditors. It is recorded that the small attendances greatly disappointed the promoters, the instinctive British feeling of dislike for all cruelty to animals having been outraged by the producers. Typical of the sentiment felt toward the entire proceedings was the statement made by Mr. Justice Eve, when told that the company had dropped out of existence: "I am glad to see it has stopped," he said, "it was a most barbarous entertainment." Macaulay wrote in his History of England that the Puritan hated bear baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators; but a different spirit has come over the people since those days, and the foregoing incident is typically illustrative of it.

It has long been a byword that there is honor among thieves, but now we are informed by a news dispatch in a large American daily that there is a code of ethics among bootleggers. This disclosure came about, it appears, through the fact that members of the police liquor squad in a certain locality were petitioned for assistance by a man who recently received a term for bootlegging. The story said that the man had appeared in court a short time previously as a witness against another man who was convicted of keeping liquor for sale, and that he had since been ordered to leave town by a committee of bootleggers. He was asking the police for help in going to a neighboring city. All is not smooth-sailing apparently for even the best regulated bootleggers.

An unusual compliment to a play and a playwright has been paid by a member of Parliament, R. Storrey-Deans, as a result of witnessing Israel Zangwill's new political play, "The Forcing House." The play is anti-Bolshevist, and Mr. Storrey-Deans felt it would do the Cabinet and the other members of Parliament so much good to see it that he bought out the entire house and has invited his political associates of all parties to be his guests and witness it. The play is described by one reviewer as "humorous and tragic, with an anti-Bolshevist purpose, and tells of the dramatic end of a Bolshevik leader." It is announced that on the night chosen for the parliamentary visit there will be no sale of seats to the general public and the entire audience will be a political one.

A famous old city "chop-house" which is shortly to disappear is the Jerusalem, in Cowper's Court, Cornhill. This place dates back to the days of the famous (perhaps

## Climbing the Schneeberg

A rich glow of color! A bitter-sweet tang in the air! The dazzling light of high places in the early afternoon! A company of British working people, young and old, come from office, factory, mine and school, bound together by a common feeling of gaiety and youth, and a common desire to bring the workers of Europe into a closer fellowship.

Soon after their start, they paused at a little inn just above the level of the valley and drank sweet cider together. The sun was shining brightly, and every leaf seemed to be adance on the trees. The Tyrol guides, who were to lead them up the Schneeberg and who had brought them from Vienna, were full of the rigor of the climb: the one a weatherbeaten old fellow with an open, honest face, the other an alert featured young boy.

Certainly the company was various enough: a martinet London schoolmaster for its leader, accustomed to drilling the toughs of Whitechapel or Dockland; the city clerk and his girl; the middle-aged temperance leader from one of the western shires; the schoolboy and his father, who was never without a grievance and kept the leaders of the party busy telegraphing for his lost umbrella; the four Socialist girls from Hampstead, and others equally typical. Up, up, through the golden afternoon, over the pine log pathway in Indian file—the whistling and laughing from the rear interrupted now and again by the sharp, incisive commands of the guide in front, re-echoed, as they passed from mouth to mouth along the line, through the darkening woods.

It was already night when they climbed the earth pathway through the last wood and came upon the clearing in front of the Naturfreundes Hutte of Knefelbach. A great flowery meadow it was, with long feathery grasses and pale gleaming white flowers, encircled by the dark pine trees and lit up by the moon until it gleamed silverly radiant. The little door of the hut stood wide open and there was warm lamplight shown from within.

A table was carried out onto the grass and benches set about it. The band of British workers sat down and made a hearty meal. Someone played a mouth organ and the others sang.

Then, in the quietness of the mountainside, the Austrian children came and sang their songs. "Youth is sweet," they sang, and when their songs were over, they greeted their friends from over the sea with their cry of "Freundschaft!"

Perhaps that word—"Friendship"—was all that the Britishers could understand of that foreign tongue. But in the still air of the flowery night that message was to grip every heart and to bind upon it loyalty to the cause of peace—peace upon earth and good will to all men.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON  
The House of Commons has lost a notable personality in the retirement of Herbert A. L. Fisher, who finds the headship of New College, Oxford, he has recently accepted, too exacting for his continuance also in Parliament. Mr. Fisher is a gifted and polished scholar and has brought distinction and credit to the high ministerial offices he has held. His outlook is that of the pedagogue, but ripeness of judgment, frankness of expression, delicacy of humor, consideration for others and forgetfulness of self have made him one of the most beloved and respected figures in British political life. When he was on a visit to India he was asked what struck him in that country most. His answer was, "The social uncomplaisableness." His face has ever been set to reduce such "uncomplaisableness" wherever he has met them, irrespective of the differences—whether of wealth, cultivation, privilege—from which they may have arisen. He is a democrat whose place on the Liberal benches of the House of Commons will be hard to fill.

Well-deserved recognition of success won from small beginnings by sheer character and perseverance lies behind the honor of a special visit just paid by the King's second son, George, Duke of York, to the White Heather Laundry at Stonebridge Park, Harlesden, London. Twenty-eight years ago, two Cambridge University students, the brothers Roland and Edward Hilleary, found themselves without either capital or other facilities for making a start in life. They rolled up their shirt sleeves and initiated a small laundry in North London. They knew little of the technique of clothes washing. Custom was slow in coming, but they and their microscopic staff kept steadily at work from dawn to dusk. Gradually the excellence of their washing began to be talked about. Orders arrived from unexpected sources. Their employees grew to 500 in number. The most up-to-date machinery was installed. So considerable was the success achieved that, when it was decided to discontinue the special laundry previously maintained for the royal household at Buckingham Palace, the White Heather Company secured the contract. Thus it was that when the Duke of York, on the occasion of his visit, was asked to test a new electric ironing machine, he remarked with a smile, "I might burn my father's shirt."

Pleasant experiences that were the lot of J. St. Loe Strachey during his recent two months' tour in America have led him to return hospitality by saying some very encouraging things about the United States. "I have come back from the United States with the impression that the English-Speaking Union is the organization of the future for keeping together the very foundations of the civilized world," Mr. Strachey told the last monthly gathering of the union. "Motoring through the States, I was impressed by the admirable houses, the fine type of men and women, and the wholesome life. I care not what people say about crime, the Negro problem, or any other problem, America is safe because it is a land of homesteads. Americans are the kindest, most courteous, and most helpful Nation on the face of the earth, and in the whole of the two months I was in the States I never had an irritable word said to me."

Hugh Walpole, the English novelist, has been telling some British audiences of the experiences of English celebrities who visit America and are lionized. Speaking at Keswick, he said: "When I lectured in western America I was asked by an American woman to dine in the country. She was gorgeously dressed, and with her in the motorcar was a little man who drove and who was, presumably, her husband. She said that she admired my books so much. She read them every day, kept them on her desk, and would go on reading them until she knew every line of them by heart. Then she made the mistake of descending to names. 'Sonja,' she declared, was my best book. I told her my friend, Stephen McKenna, had written it, and as she collapsed a voice from the little man in front announced, 'Stung again, Isabella!'"

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## Sartor Resartus in Moscow

Moscow shares with the South Sea Islands and the interior of Africa the characteristic of being a place where it is unnecessary to worry unduly about one's clothes. Certainly no other European capital is so thoroughly emancipated from the dictates of fashion.

The revolution has broken down the old conventions of dress without establishing any new ones in their place. As a result, one can wear almost anything almost anywhere and feel quite at ease. Take the Opera, where evening dress in the boxes and in the orchestra seats is almost obligatory in many cities. The Moscow opera audience is almost certain to reveal more workers' blouses than dress suits.

Revolution, plus high laundry charges, has made the stiff collar almost as extinct as the dodo in the streets of Moscow. With the exception of harassed diplomats who feel obliged to maintain the proprieties of their station, and visitors who have not inspected their laundry bills, no one thinks of incising his neck in a starched stiff collar in the Russian capital.

In this matter of dress the Soviet diplomatist is in something of a dilemma. Abroad he can conform to existing conventions and justify himself with the old maxim: "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." But in Moscow, capital of the proletarian state, there is inevitably a certain conflict between the desire to make the foreign diplomatists feel at home and the desire to uphold Leninist working-class standards of simplicity in dress.

Women perhaps suffer more than do men from the prevalent sartorial anarchy. A fashion magazine from Paris or even from Berlin is a rare treasure in feminine circles, to be passed from hand to hand and studied until it is almost worn out. On the whole, Russian women display a good deal of ingenuity and taste in piecing together bits of old material and adapting themselves to the new styles, as they learn about them through foreign channels.

Certain types of women who are deeply absorbed in the Communist movement are exempt from the cares of dress. The serious intellectual Communist woman is content to wear a dark blouse without any particular attempt at adornment. The sturdy, ruddy-cheeked girl who is often to be found in the ranks of the Komsomol, or League of Communist Youth, puts a red kerchief over her head and is indifferent to the cost and scarcity of new hats in Moscow.

All in all, Moscow is a happy place for people who don't like to dress for dinner. An Englishman who is giving English lessons in the Soviet capital summed up the situation when he remarked:

"If I should go about in London with muddy boots as I do here, people would set me down immediately for a very poor tutor. But here they don't think the mud on a man's boots has anything to do with his ability to teach."

infamous would be a more correct adjective) South Sea Bubble. For one day only it became the home of the members of Lloyd's when the Royal Exchange was burned down in 1838. The Jerusalem itself was burned in 1748 and rebuilt. It was also rebuilt in 1879, and even once again since then, but through all these vicissitudes it kept its name and history alive. At one time it was the resort, much as the more famous Lloyd's House used to be, of merchants, shipbrokers, ships' captains and others connected directly and indirectly with the sea.

The World's Christian Endeavor Convention meets in London in July. The welcome meeting will be held in the Queen's Hall on Friday, July 16, when Sir William Joynton Hicks, Home Secretary, will give an address on behalf of the British Government, and the Archbishop of Canterbury will also speak. The grounds of the Crystal Palace, where the principal convention meetings will take place, will be thrown open to the public on Sunday evening, July 18, for a great open-air service.

Sayings of the week:  
Few of us would like to see ourselves as others see us.—Lord Erle.

The fact that we are a nonlogical country enables us to run democratic institutions.—Sir Martin Conway, M.P.  
I believe a bountiful creator has provided ample resources for all, if there were wise production and just distribution.—The Rev. James Barr, M.P.

The state of childhood is the only international state in the whole world. It is one which we all pass through, and therefore we need no League of Nations, because from the very start we all see eye to eye with regard to children.—Mrs. Stanley Baldwin.

As the greater part of life is spent at work, the work-room should be the "place beautiful!"—Sir Thomas J. Lennard.  
The Christian religion has been entangled in ideas and institutions which have become antiquated and we are bound to face the difficult task of disentangling it from the old and re-establishing it in the new.—Dr. Charles Gore, lately Bishop of Oxford.

We cannot leave the native populations alone, for they will not let us alone, and we must not allow Christian traditions among our white populations overseas to fade. If we do, the latter will develop characteristics of a new type.—Sir Thomas Inskip, Solicitor-General.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Regarding Lucy Larcom's Birth Date

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
In your recent very fine biographical sketch of Lucy Larcom, the Massachusetts poet, the year of her birth was again given as 1826. And we have the authority of the biographical section of the New International Dictionary and other reliable sources for that year. Mr. Nixon Waterman, in one of his excellent sketches of famous characters of New England poetry, also gives the date as 1826. And usually that year seems to be given in references to the poet.

But in "Lucy Larcom: Life, Letters and Diary," by Daniel Dulany Addison, published in 1894 by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, her birth is given as March 5, 1824. This date was accordingly the basis for my anniversary article and appreciation in the Boston Transcript, March 8, 1924.

Of course, I am bound to feel that Mr. Addison was correct, until it may be shown that he was in error in that respect, which I think is most unlikely.

Kittery, Me. JUSTIN HENRY SHAW.

### Teaching Kindness to Animals

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
It might interest you to know that as director of humane education for the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I have found your paper invaluable as a means of information on the subject of kindness to animals. It seems hardly possible any one publication would contain as many accounts, incidents and stories as the Monitor does, with kindness to animals the main theme in each article.

This does not apply to any one issue, as it seems to me that every paper has some literature on the subject. Your children's page, published on Mondays and Thursdays, has been a special source of pleasure to me, as so many stories carry this same thought of kindness. One series in particular, "Wee Tales For Wee Folk," handles the subject so charmingly, working in true facts about nature in story form, so that children may learn lessons from them as well as enjoy reading the story.  
Syracuse, N. Y. F. B. T.